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A COMPENDIUM.

[BY SIR WILLIAM WILKINSON.]

THE OPENING BID: A SUIT-CALL.

WHEN DEALER SHOULD MAKE A SUIT-CALL.

10.—No Suit Call should be made on ice than four.

So Irwin (p. 30), who would bid Clubs for the same reasons as the other suits (pp. 27, 42); Bergholt, p. 48.

Hingley, p. 24, would call from A, K, Q, only, even in a minor suit, if with two possible outside tricks. He would bid Club on Ace and two small, or K, Q with one small; the presence of one or more possible outside tricks is eminently desirable, but not necessary. This list is the "Informative Club" (see s. 3) which Bascule rather favours (pp. viii, 24). Butler, p. 23, would call from two or three similar Diamonds also. Manning, p. 72, would call one A, K, supported by J, A, xxx.

Gillies, p. 14, says that, in a minor suit, you may call on three only, or even two to Ace, King. So Manning, p. 72. Foster, p. 53, disapproves the "Informative Club" would call one Ace Dealer on A, K, Q of a minor suit, with nothing else in the hand; or even (p. 62) on A, K, x. "Many opportunities," he says (p. 63) "to go game at no-trumps (or in a major suit, v. p. 61) are missed by players who will not declare a minor suit unless they have five cards of it."

Work, p. 32, "a suit that contains less than four cards should never be bid originally: even the holding of Ace, King, Queen, does not justify the bidding of such a suit." He discusses (pp. 40-47) the "mooted question of bidding with short minor holdings," and insists "that it is important to make length essential in an initial minor bid." (It must be borne in mind that in America the majority call prevails, so that in either Minor a bid of four will over-call the formerly impregnable Three No-trumps.) p. 41, "A Minor may be bid as a No-trump invitation; it is obvious that the partner must always take out an initial Minor bid of one; he points out the dangers that may result from such a 'forced take-out.' Dalton (E.S. 6.7.21) is now converted to an original call of one on A, K, Q, or even on A, K, J, in a minor suit. On this Yarrowburgh says (S.T. 19.3.22) 'I am quite opposed to the call of One Diamond or One Club upon a short suit.'

11.—A call of ONE can be made from a suit of four containing (a) four honours (b) three of the first four honours, with, in each of these cases, a certain outside trick.

Dalton, p. 25, concurs. He defines "certain" as Ace, King and Queen; King and Knave (either doubtful); and Queen, Knave, and one honour (either King or Knave).

Irwin, p. 30, restricts (a) to a major suit, and would not admit (b). Pacheco, p. 38, approves (b). He will now (2 Pach. p. 12) admit also A, J, 10, x, and even (p. 26) A, J, 7, 2, in a major, if backed up by A, K, J, in a minor suit. He will call one on Clubs A, K, x x x, backed by Hearts Q, J, 8 (p. 25). Bergholt, p. 48, says "with nothing in the plain suits the honours must be at least A, K, Q, 10; with K, Q, J, 10 in trumps there must be one sure trick outside."

Bascule, p. 23, would call one from four to the King, Queen, but in Clubs only; Gillies, p. 58, from four to the Ace, Queen, in a major suit if supported by a guarded minor King, or Queen, Knave; or from A, K, x x in a minor suit, unsupported. Hingley, p. 24, from "Ace or King, one other honour, and two small, with one or two fairly probable outside tricks."

Anthony, p. 31, thinks a call from a four-card suit, even with K, Q, J, is seldom sound. Irwin, p. 31, "the best players rather dread a four-card trump suit." Yarrowburgh, "I avoid four-card calls when I can legitimately do so."

Foster, p. 67, "four spades to the Ace, King is not a sound minor suit bid," but he would approve it (see p. 71) "if there is at least one sure trick outside to make up for the missing trump." (A "sure trick" he defines as "an Ace, or King-queen suit, or two well-guarded Kings"). In a minor suit his minimum is (p. 75) A, Q, x x or K, Q, x x, both of which "require a sure trick outside."

Work, p. 39, "a bid with a four-card combination is justified with great strength such as A, K, J, A, Q, J, or K, Q, J, in the suit, backed by a side Ace. A four-card suit headed by A, K, Q should be bid even when the other nine cards are worthless; so also should a four-card suit headed by A, K, or A, Q, 10, if accompanied by another powerful suit such as A, K, or A, Q, J." (He makes no difference between minor and minor suits).

Bluet, p. 48, "if a suit contains four or more cards and has two sure tricks, it reaches the standard for an honest bid, with the proviso that when there are no more than four cards in it some outside strength is necessary." Emmet, p. 12, requires in a major suit at least A, K, Q, "with one certain trick in another suit to take the place of the Jack." In a minor suit he would call with Ace King and two small cards, or with Ace Queen Jack and one small card, having, in either case, one outside trick. Manning (S.M. p. 48) would call one in a minor suit with Ace King and two small, "and nothing else of value," in a major (p. 43) he requires "some outside strength." With K, Q, x x he stipulates for "two outside Aces."

12.—Declare ONE of a suit, whether major or minor, of FIVE cards consisting of at least (a) Ace with four others (one of which should be Knave or better), (b) King, Queen and three small, and, in major only

(c) King, Knave, Ten with two sure outside tricks, one of which should be in the other major suit. With a five-card suit, however strong, never bid (as Dealer) more than one.

With a six-card suit containing the above combinations, and their respective outside support, also call one. (See s. 10).

Dalton, p. 31, approves only the first three: "never make an original suit declaration without either the Ace or the King." Irwin, p. 29, also insists on the presence of Ace or King ("Queen bids on the first round are always illegitimate") and of an outside trick, but would admit "a well-guarded King" for the latter. She says "with but five trumps, you must hold an outside trick; this rule is inviolable, and its neglect is the sign of a poor or inexperienced

player." Nevertheless Foster, p. 68, would admit a call from a five suit headed by A, K, A, Q, J, or K, Q, J, "regardless of the hand." "No good player," he says (p. 104) "would make a free bid on a suit that is only queen-jack-ten high; yet (p. 72) he would acquiesce in (c) and (d), which are 'worthless for purposes of defence,' but only 'if they are supported by two sure tricks in the other major suit.' Five to King, Ten 'is never a good bid unless the rest of the hand is a no-trumper' (p. 73). So with five to Q, J, (Clubs 18, p. 105).

Pacheco, p. 36, describes "the Ace or the King" as "the most important convention in Auction Bridge," and would disapprove of (d). He now says, however (2 Pach. p. 8) "you are justified in bidding 'one in a Queen or Knave high major suit of five cards provided the hand counts (what he considers to be) 'the equivalent of a No-trump, i.e., 12' (Robertson's 29).

He thinks (p. 8) Foster's condemnation of an original one bid from K, J, 10 to five or six "illogical" (p. 13) as it is to 5 or 4 that partner will hold either Ace or Queen. Emmet (p. 12) would call in a major suit, on Ace or King and four small cards, if there are "two outside tricks to justify the call." In a minor he calls (p. 20) on Ace or King, five small cards, and one outside trick. Bergholt, p. 48, "with five trumps there must be at least average strength" (in the hand) "and the trumps must be headed by at least Ace, 10; or King, Knave." "In a Two-suiter (see s. 14) 'rather less high card strength is permissible' (e.g., five Spades to K, J, 8 and five Clubs to K, J, 10). On p. 57, he explains "the limitations under which Spades or Hearts (but not Diamonds) Clubs may be declared without Ace or King"—if there is strength enough in the plain suits, and if the trump suit is sufficiently long.

Hingley, p. 21, says that "to declare One Spade, One Heart, or One Diamond, the hand absolutely must contain either the Ace or the King; if there are five, the call can be made even if there is nothing else in the hand." "One Club" call he would (see s. 10) use only as an invitation to no-trumps. Foster, p. 62, thinks it "a very foolish restriction" to bid a minor suit *only* as an invitation to no-trumps; he would bid it to "show a couple of tricks for defence, but not (p. 76) 'with only the ace at the top, even though supported by an outside ace.' Irwin, p. 41, voices "an emphatic dissent to those writers who insist that is the sign of a weak game to hear clubs or diamonds bid on a clean score." But then, but don't play them, by choice.

Work, p. 33, some authorities consider A, K, x x without a "quick-trick" (that is, either an Ace or King-Queen) on the side; to be too weak a hand for an initial bid; to this he demurs, as at any rate it would indicate a lead, should Second Player call No-trumps. He notes "one type of hand which seems to necessitate making an exception to the otherwise universal rule against bidding one of a Queen suit—that it is a suit *only* Queen high." He gives an example: Spades, Q, J, 10, x x.

"Hearts, A, Q, x; Diamonds, A, J, 10, x; Clubs, x. Here the bid of one Spade works satisfactorily." He expresses this in the form of a proposition (p. 40): "A Major bid of one should also be made with five or more cards headed by Queen-Jack or Queen-Ten, with two other strong suits and one 'judges from the rest of his hand that he has a reasonable prospect of making the odd trick if the bid is accepted.' Gillies, p. 17, sees "no reason for maintaining an obsolete convention" (the "Ace or King"), and would call one on five to Knave, Ten, and two outside Aces. Anthony, p. 30, would call one in a major suit with five to Q, J, 10, supported by a minor suit or with Six to J, 10; also in a minor suit if headed by A, Q, K, Q, or A, J, equally with A, K, Manning, (p. 90) or six to the Q, 10 in Spades supported by an outside Ace; "never mind what the conventionalists say" (p. 73). He now requires *two* outside Aces: see *Daily Mail*, July 9th, 1931).

Six-card suit. Bergholt, p. 49, call one on a suit of six, if there is "either ace or King-Queen at the head of the trump, and one certain trick outside; or if the trumps have the minimum raw honours (King, Knave) then at least, extra plain-suit strength of queen, knave and another." Pacheco, p. 21, would call one (and not three) on six or seven of one major suit headed by Ace and two other honours, if he held three, to at least two honours, in the other major suit. So Foster (S.M. p. 10).

Irwin, p. 33, "with six trumps many players will bid without an outside trick," but he himself would not, "though she would with seven or more." Dalton (E.S. 29, 6.21) speaking of "an original suit declaration on numerical strength without top honours such as King and four small ones, or knave, ten to six" such declarations are not only not orthodox, but they are the most dangerous declarations which can possibly be made.

13.—A singleton or a minority suit is a disadvantage to Declarer's hand in a suit-call.

Foster, p. 45, 49, "it may be impossible to lead the suit twice, in case a finesse in it is necessary, or to ruff opponents' suit," if he does ruff "declarer's fighting powers will be materially reduced." See also p. 183, "a short suit adds nothing to the value of the declarer's hand." Irwin, p. 109, "if you hold four trumps in the strong hand, singletons and missing suits lose their value, you are too short to take ruffs."

Work, p. 10, "the fact that the hand is void of a suit, or contains a singleton does not affect an initial bid of one; it may, however, be a potent factor in inducing an initial bid of more than one."

Emmet, p. 8, Only "where your partner has also some numerical strength in trumps" are you "entitled to take a singleton in your own hand into consideration." On which a reviewer (Queen, Dec. 31st, 1921) observes "Capable analysts know that cases often occur in which the value of the trump suit is enhanced by the holding of a single card, or no card at all, in the suit in which the opponents hold winning cards. In such situations it is often of great importance for the dealer to make certain of getting the lead before the opponents have run off a number of winners and thereby saved the game." But see Foster, p. 47.

(To be continued.)

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PRINCE AND THE DOCTORS. MEDICAL SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

The Prince of Wales was the guest of the Medical Society of London at their 150th anniversary dinner, held at the Hyde Park Hotel on May 15th. Lord Dawson of Penn, president of the society, was in the chair, and was supported by Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., Lord Hewart (Lord Chief Justice), Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Minister of Health), and many distinguished members of the learned professions.

The Prince of Wales, in replying to the toast of his health, said:—

It is a common boast of members of the medical profession that they practise the oldest science known to man. I do not think there can be any doubt about it—it is almost impossible to imagine an age so fortunate as to need no doctors. I expect the only reason why there were no doctors in the Garden of Eden was that Eve obviously knew the familiar prescription: "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." (Laughter.)

Perhaps it is rather rash of me to allude to this prescription at this particular moment, when I am a solitary and rather nervous patient surrounded by some of the keenest practitioners in London—a lonely island in a sea of medicine, as it were. (Laughter.) I am half afraid that if I speak lightly of the medical profession the members of this society may retaliate at the end of the evening by drawing up some terrifying diagnosis which will keep me in bed for the rest of the summer. However, Lord Dawson has just proposed my health in such a kind way, and you have drunk it so cordially, that I am not seriously alarmed. As one, too, who has had a long experience of the kindness of heart characteristic of members of your profession, I should be ungenerous if I did not feel thoroughly at home in such a company as this. Nobody who has had as much to do with hospitals, military and civil, as I have, can have failed to discover that there is something about the art of healing which has a particularly good effect on those who practise it. Whether he is in a regimental mess or a ship's ward-room, whether he is a hospital man, or a general practitioner, the doctor is always a man of many friends.

FRIEND OF THE COMMUNITY.

And talking of the general practitioner, I should like, in passing, to pay him a special tribute. He is a very devoted, and sometimes unrecognized, friend to the community. On him, in the long run, the health and well-being of the community depend and in his hands to a great extent is the honour of your profession as a whole, for to the majority of people he is the only representative of it with whom they come in contact. We all owe the general practitioner a big debt of gratitude. I am glad to see three eminent and distinguished men from the United States of America here this evening. (Cheers.) We owe a great deal to America. (Laughter.) I am talking about medicine and not money. As a really sincere friend of America I welcome them to this country.

The origins of medicine, as I have already suggested, are lost in the mists of antiquity. We are not here to-night, however, to speculate on problems of that sort; we are here to celebrate the origin of this distinguished society 150 years ago, and to review the work it has done since then. Mr. Lloyd George, I know, is to enlarge on this subject. If I may use an appropriate metaphor, I should be sorry to try to prescribe for a case in which he has been already called in. But there is one aspect of it which appeals to me specially, and to which I cannot help alluding—I mean the close connection between such a society as this and a national institution which I am always proud to help to the best of my ability—our national hospital system.

GROWTH OF THE HOSPITALS.

The Society was founded in 1773, towards the end of a century in which every branch of thought was growing with almost tropical rapidity; the very fact of its foundation was a proof of the intellectual development of medicine, showing that it was passing from the twilight of quackery into the clear light of science. Now the progress of medicine always goes hand-in-hand with the development of the hospital system, and, sure enough, you will find that at just about this same date—the dawn of modern medicine—there sprang up in London a cluster of hospitals whose names are household words to-day—Guy's, St. George's, the London, the Middlesex, Queen Charlotte's, and a number of others. And, though I well know that the period in question is also remarkable for a series of those purely scientific achievements without which Medicine could not exist—that its history contains names as Jenner, Lister, or Pasteur—still, it is this former point which I want to emphasize to-night, that throughout this period the growth of your society, and others like it, moves on parallel lines with the growth of the modern hospital system as we know it to-day.

Medical research is valueless to humanity unless humanity can benefit practically by it: brilliant doctors like Lister would labour in vain unless there were some medium through which the fruits of their labour could be broadcast, so to speak, to the great mass of the sick and the suffering among the community. The hospitals are such a medium. They are at once the universities and the workshops of medical science—the centres to which come both the doctor to get further technical knowledge and the patient to get his share of its practical application. Without the hospitals medical science would be, comparatively speaking, a barren thing. Consequently, the value of such a society as this, from a national point of view, depends very largely on its relationship to the hospital system, and by that the public judges it. Your society, owing its origin to the same quickening of interest in the common health which impelled Londoners of the later 18th century to enlarge that system, has grown up alongside it, and has never failed to be to it a loyal and helpful friend.

Directly and indirectly, the society as a whole and its individual members have proved it many times over. It is an institution to which every one who has benefited by our hospitals, and every one who wants to help them, must always be grateful. I am emphatically very keen to help them all I can, and, in thanking you for your kind hospitality to-night, I welcome this opportunity of thanking you also for a century and a half of splendid service in the cause of the hospitals, and of wishing you all success in the great work which you have in hand. (Loud cheers.)

TRIUMPH OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Mr. Lloyd George, proposing the toast "Medicine and the Medical Society of London," said it was only forty years, he believed, before the foundation of that society that the barbers and the surgeons separated. (Laughter.) That was a very good indication of the state of medical science in those days. Immediately before that date the art of destroying human life—(laughter)—he was alluding to another profession—had been perfected by scientific means from generation to generation. The art of saving life had hardly moved. Science had been called in for destruction and was regarded as an intruder very largely when it came to the saving of life. Since then there had been incredible changes—changes which read like a romance, changes which were epic. (Cheers.) It was an age of revolution—industrial and scientific. That age touched the medical profession, and there was no profession that responded more readily to it. (Cheers.) Medical science had given human life a better fighting chance. They had a right to rejoice in what they had done. The greatest advance of all in medical science was the advance which had been made in preventing disease. (Cheers.) There was a good deal in the old Chinese idea of paying the doctor as long as one was well and of cutting off his fees when one was ill. (Laughter.) It was a profound philosophy which came from the reflection of a very reflective race, who had plenty of time for reflection. (Laughter.) The great business men of the world knew that it was better to pay the doctor for telling him to keep from getting ill than to pay him for getting people well. In sanitation, in water, in food, and, above all, in the housing of the people, medical science had done much for the people.

LORD DAWSON'S REPLY.

Lord Dawson, responding, said Medicine was not only based on an increasing range of sciences, but it was permeated by the scientific spirit, and there was a belief—an enthusiasm for research to a degree hitherto unknown. Men realized that if they were to do justice to themselves they must ever be availing the yarn of the sciences, into the web of their art. Medicine had extended its realm from observation to precise investigation. The greatness of its progress was instanced by infection, immunity, sepsis, hormones, internal secretions, metabolism, and the like, and the conquest of malaria, yellow fever and other tropical diseases. And what was encouraging was that from the positions so far gained could be seen pathways to further discovery. Further, investigation was organized, its results were collated, and its benefits made available.

DISCOVERY OF INSULIN.

A striking example of a great discovery thus launched in the right way was insulin. They thought with pride and admiration of the achievement of their distinguished colleagues at Toronto. (Cheers.) There they had co-ordination between laboratory and ward, results further tested in selected hospitals in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, careful control by the Medical Research Council to secure efficient production, and there was before the world a reliable remedy which would give a considerable control of a fell disease. More than that, new encouragement would thus be given to the patient and never-ceasing endeavour to conquer the mystery of that great scourge cancer, which had so far baffled a multitude of distinguished workers in many countries.

Vast changes had been wrought by preventive medicine, and it promised greater still—a public health service unsurpassed, the care of the mother and child, the health of industry, and increasing control of infectious diseases. If he saw the future bright, health as a positive conception and its achievement would more and more claim their attention and that of medical education. The practitioner would no longer separate the disease from the environment and circumstances which conditioned it. So his sphere of responsibility would widen and his scientific knowledge would be at the service, not only of the individual, but of the community. The problem of tuberculosis, for example, was wrapped up with that of housing. It was concerned with fresh air, ventilation, pure food, as well as with open-air cures. All these aspects would be equally the concern of the practitioners of the future.

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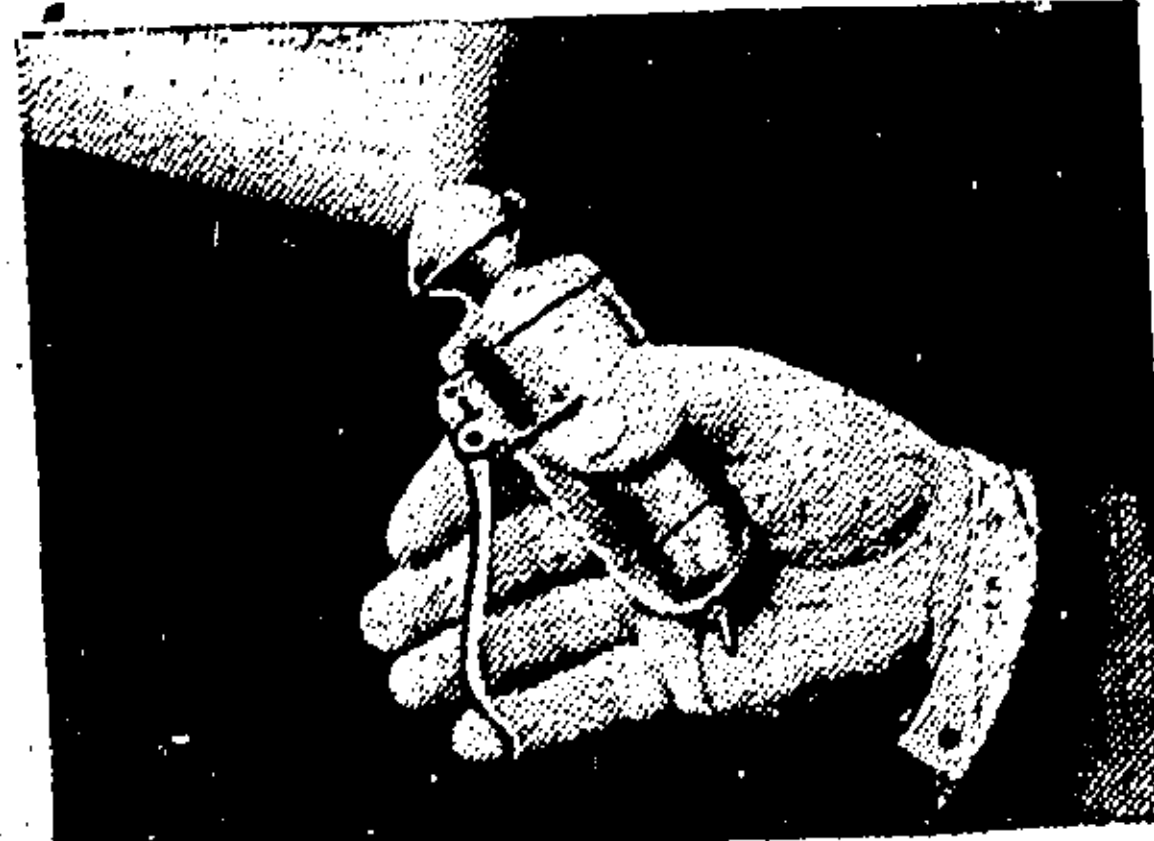
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CONDITIONS IN LOWER MONGOLIA.
ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S LECTURE.

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held at the Eclair Hall, New Bond Street, W., recently, when an interesting lecture on "Present Conditions in Lower Mongolia" was delivered by Mr. L. H. Dudley Buxton, who traversed the whole of Mongolia in 1921 under the auspices of an Albert Hall Travelling Fellowship. With the aid of numerous lantern slides, Mr. Buxton described how he reached "The Long Grass Country" by riding beyond the old city of Shanghai, through the north gate of Kalgan, and along the trade route into Mongolia to a point where civilisation ceases. Lord Ronaldsday, the President, presided, and in a few words formally introduced the lecturer to the audience.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Buxton said: "The present journey was made with Dr. Stevenson of the Union Medical College in Peking, which we left on April 20th, 1922. The road by which we travelled is the old trade route into North Central Asia from Peking. Now that the railroad has been carried as far as Tating, the position of the border many of Kalgan has been seriously affected, though it has benefited by becoming the starting point for the Uighur caravans, which in the old days started from Peking itself. The political situation has made the railroad less effective, because, during last summer at least, the railway was so uncertain in its running that many goods were carried down on camels right to Peking, as in the old days.

After referring to the travels of Timonius in 1822 and Thunberg in 1873, he said Dr. Buxton travelled by almost the same route in 1872, and had left a very interesting account of his journey, which was published in the *Geographical Journal* in 1874.

THE CHINESE IN MONGOLIA.

Chinese traders are quite a prominent feature of the road in this district, both those who deal wholesale and were engaged in trade between Uighur and China, and the small hucksters who sell their wares to the Chinese. The Chinese in Mongolia, owing to the disturbed state of the country, there was not a great deal of traffic, and some of the Chinese drivers who had come down from the north said it was too dangerous to go back again, but we met several caravans, who were going on to coming from Uighur. They usually included Chinese traders and Mongol camelmen; one which came along with us some of the way was very impressive, as it was headed by a large two-wheeled camel-cart. The carts we met on the road were usually driven by Chinese. In advance of the trade the agriculturists are slowly eating up the prairie. Today the Chinese farmer has pushed far beyond the bare stony ground at the top of the pass. Last summer they broke up for the first time a field forward towards Gobi. There are many intervening tracts not cultivated, but they have now advanced on a very large front to a distance of about 70 miles from Kalgan. Last year I know they ploughed a mile forward, which almost exactly coincides with the yearly average. Such observations as we could make, however, convinced us that by a process of gradual advance the farmers were converting the borderland into part of China. How far this process can be continued is difficult to say. In the opinion of some, the Chinese will never advance, as Gobi alone will stem their advance.

RACIAL POSITION OF THE MONGOL.

There are certain differences between the border and the rest of Mongolia in methods of government which are of interest. The administration is carried on by officials who are not autocratic like the Mongol princes, but democratic after the Chinese fashion. Some of them, Mongols though they are, wear Chinese dress. Some served in the Chinese army during the war of the summer, although they found it convenient to become Mongols again at an early opportunity. Every traveller in Lower Mongolia is interested in the question of the inferior racial position of the Mongols and with their social and economic conditions. I am inclined to doubt whether the Mongols are really dependent, although, to use an old Chinese idiom, it is possible for even so humble a dog as myself to bark without their leave. At the moment—and it is only with present conditions that this paper is concerned—such evidence as I could gather suggested that in Inner Mongolia active desecration is in progress. The walls are definitely lower than they used to be.

Inner Mongolia from its close neighbourhood to China has been subject to the political effects of that country long after the original causes have ceased to be effective. China in recent history the prohibition of the Manchus which prevented the Chinese from settling in the region beyond the Wall in all probability delayed the advance which is so striking a feature at present. We know, however, that such prohibitions are apt to be disregarded; in the past the Mongols disregarded the prohibitions of the Ming, and to a lesser degree the Chinese disregarded the prohibitions of the Manchus. Even today such fortifications as there are, are limited to the adobe walls of the Chinese towns or hamlets; the Mongols only have protection for their flocks against wolves. The revolution of 1911, which removed the yoke of the Manchus and, at the same time, their protecting influence, is possibly the most important political fact for Inner Mongolia. The Russian sphere of influence, although at least commercially it extended far to the south, did not have such a permanent effect that its break-up was seriously felt. We heard that further to the north the Mongols were tired of the Russians and longed again for the easy Chinese rule.

CHINESE INFLUENCE IN MONGOLIA.

To summarise, the present condition of Lower Mongolia is a phase of the northern expansion of the Chinese; this expansion has usually been connected with dynastic events which have often echoed throughout the whole of Asia. For earlier periods we have the many ramparts which as yet remain unexplored, but which suggest that at various times there have been walls or fragments of walls at least four days' journey north of the outer wall. We have also the ramparts of ancient cities. During the Ming dynasty, in the beginning at least a definite Chinese revival, we find Chinese influence extending as far as the southern boundaries of Gobi. As that dynastic influence grows less we find the Mongols asserting their old rights under the Manchus. Inner Mongolia, from which the Mongols had so long been excluded, became typically Mongol. Even when the Manchus dynasty was tottering to its fall there were still the old Mongol guards on the top of the pass. There remains the great problem as to whether China has definitely passed the Wall or whether this present migration is one of the periodic movements deemed to ultimate failure when the nomads sweep down and the Middle Kingdom reverts to its ancient boundaries. Many writers have described the view from the top of the pass at Kalgan, both because of the beauty of the natural scenery and because of what may be termed the sentimental value of the place. In front are the vast terraces which for so many generations have been the home of civilisation and of all that China means, if not to the world, at least to a vast proportion of the human race; behind are the lands of the nomads whose ethnic movements have been felt from Peking to Vienna. On the left there is a deep valley full of green trees; their broken rugged hills, and finally a high sierra against the sky. On the right hand, as the traveller is going into China, there is a ruined bit of the Wall and the square brick watch-towers "three to five square and nine to ten high." Distance hides the mountains, and dust the plain. Behind those distant mountains lie the Chinese.

THE DISCUSSION.

Sir JOHN JORDAN said he had lived in Peking for over twenty-five years, but he had never been into Mongolia. The nearest he had approached to that region was the Great Wall. The lecture, he added, had interested him immensely. He did not, however, agree entirely with all that had been said. In his opinion, the Chinese had been moving into Mongolia for a long time, and the walls there had been the main cause of his going. Probably the pressure of population in China had also been a contributory cause of his going. The Chinese, as a race, were far superior to the Mongolians. Since Mongolia had been subject to Chinese influence there had been vast changes in that region, which had now become of great commercial interest to the West. The whole of the district was coming under foreign influence. The pressure of civilisation would eventually drive the Mongolians further up north. Referring to the political aspect of the country, Sir John said that during the Manchus dynasty China controlled Mongolia mainly by means of a band Lama and a Chinese Resident in the capital, Urga. Outer Mongolia was under Chinese rule much longer than was Inner Mongolia. The same system of Government prevailed in Tibet during the Manchus dynasty. At that time China went in for a forward movement both in Tibet and Mongolia. In 1911 the Mongols threw off the yoke of Chinese rule, and Tibet did likewise shortly after. Colonel Otto Baray said he had walked through Mongolia, covering a distance of close on 700 miles. It was the most disagreeable journey he had ever undertaken. In the middle of the country the water was so brackish that his thirst was never quenched. They could never rely on the weather. One moment it was bitterly cold and the next excessively warm. There were very few wells in the country, but they were always full. In one stretch of the journey they had to go 40 miles before they came upon a well. The Mongol ponies were able to go without water for as long as three days. The Mongol was the laziest and dirtiest person on earth, but he was very cheerful and always perfectly content with his lot. He was the most impossible person they could meet. The Chinese had the whole of the trade in Mongolia. In 1911 the Russians excluded the Chinese from the country, and forbade them to trade there. After a very short time they had to get the Chinamen back because they could not get on without him. Nevertheless the Mongol hated the Chinaman.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the meeting.

In the West End stores of London separate best and shoe departments for men have long been in existence, but in Hongkong, hitherto, men have had no such consideration shown to them; they have just had to make the best of what little privacy they could get. That is now a thing of the past so far as Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., are concerned. The firm have gone to considerable trouble and expense in placing such a department at the disposal of their male customers. It is situated on the first floor of the store and furnished with a suite of cosy mahogany lounge chairs, foot rests and ottomans, all beautifully upholstered, whilst the customer is surrounded with a plentiful display of boots and shoes to select from, including the English "Oakmore" and the American "Walkover." Here the customer is assured of the privacy he seeks in trying on shoes, and this old-established but progressive firm's enterprise will, no doubt, be widely appreciated.

SHANTUNG BANDITS.**CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.****NEW ATTITUDE OF EAST TO WEST.**

Following is the letter that Brigadier General Bruce sent to the *Times* last month:—

Sir, Though China is far removed from the European storm centre, there is a saying when agents there may not become of equal danger. The account of the train outrage and capture of Europeans in Shantung Province has more than one aspect. As told by your well-informed correspondent at Peking, it gives cause for very serious reflection, more especially in view of the extraordinary settlement proposed by the Chinese Government outlined in your correspondent's message of yesterday.

The face value of the incident is serious enough in its own setting. The holding up of a mail train in which numbers of foreigners were travelling, the abduction of men, women and children, have hitherto been things unknown in China. But such as these may be, they are, I venture to say, by no means the worst aspect of the matter. That aspect, as I see it, is the open challenge by Chinese, whether so-called bandits or unpaid and mutinous Chinese soldiers, to the sanctity, prestige, and what you will, of Europeans. Put quite plainly, the challenge of the Oriental to the Occidental. Here in sober truth is a striking comment upon the farce played at Washington between the representatives of China and of the Allied Powers with regard to the abolition of extraterritoriality. The incident is also a searching commentary upon the utter inability of the so-called Chinese Government to preserve law and order.

It would be permissible to enlarge upon these points were the cradles and absurdity of such pretensions not already perfectly well known to readers in touch with China and the Far East. It may be of more interest to remind your readers of what the British Empire is well as against "the East," in plain fact, is the new attitude of Oriental to Occidental. For the most part the East is occupied with the effort to save civilization in Europe to trouble about the East. But we who are shareholders in the British Empire if we continue in this view will in the end lose our Asiatic possessions and world prestige. We must honestly face the problem. That such a position does exist in the Near as well as in the Far East we have a striking example in the attitude of Turkish Nationalists at Ankara to day.

To hold the Chinese as a nation morally responsible for the brutalities and misbehaviour of unpaid and mutinous armies would, of course, be absurd. But if the first duty of a Government is to govern, and if the Chinese as a nation have not sufficient patriotism to take the trouble to ensure a strong central Government, China must be held responsible for loss of life or liberty to Europeans legally carrying on business in that country.

Sir John Jordan, late British Minister to China, interviewed upon the serious character of the railway incident, and there is no living European better able to offer advice on it. It is reported as suggesting among the first steps to be taken the sending of a punitive expedition against the bandits, and an International Commission to deal with the whole question on the spot. He added, most suggestively for all who know China, that "Shantung is a turbulent and overpopulated province in which the Boxer Rebellion passed its origin." With the greatest deference to this reported opinion it may well be asked what can any punitive expedition do when the victims of the outrage themselves ask for the withdrawal of the present effort at pursuit for fear of the more heinous of them at the hands of their captors? Or what can an International Commission do if it persists in adopting the same purblind attitude towards China's real position as was held at the Washington Conference? If, however, an International Commission were appointed to take notice of this latest outrage, and were to face facts as they are in China to-day, much might be done to help the Chinese to install a governing body able to govern, fit to restore law and order, and capable with outside assistance of putting on a firm basis the chaotic finances of the country. How this could be done there are many far more competent than the writer to say. But until the lawless, uncontrolled armies of the Tzuhsins, who are daily perpetrating horrors in China never heard of in Europe, are curbed and dealt with as they could be with foreign advice and assistance, a beginning is not in sight.

Your obedient servant,
C. D. BRUCE, Brigadier-General,
Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall,
S.W.1., May 15th.

THE LINCHENG OUTRAGE.**INDEMNITIES QUESTION.**

Reuter's correspondent at Tientsin says:—

It is reliably reported that recently two committees were formed by the Diplomatic Corps to deal with the Lincheng affair and questions arising from it.

One committee is reported to consist of the British, American, French and Italian Ministers (that is each of the four countries which had nationals captured at Lincheng) and to be going into the question of indemnities.

The other committee is said to consist of the same four Ministers together with those of Belgium, Holland and Japan and to be discussing the adequate protection of foreigners and of the railways of China. It is reported that this latter committee is considering the appointment of a military commission to investigate matters connected especially with protecting the main trunk lines of the country.

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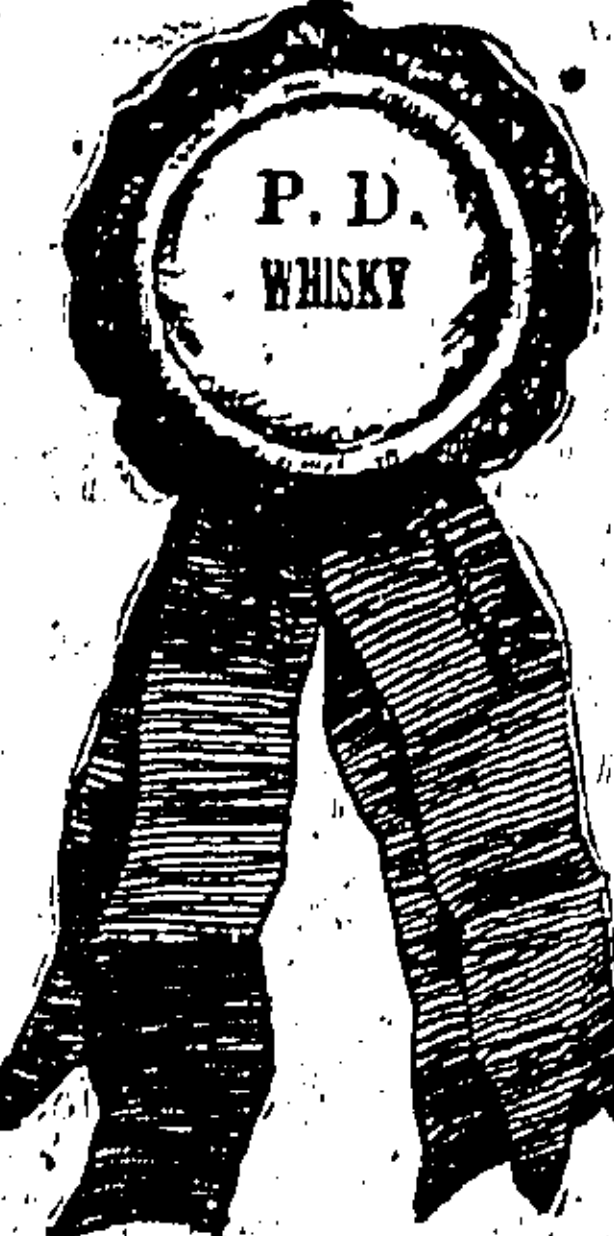
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THE REQUIREMENTS OF A SEQUEL TO THE KENNEDY TOWN MURDER. MODERN PORT.

EUROPEAN CAPTAIN FINED.

"A SLACK AND SLOVENLY BUSINESS."

The whole thing is slack and slovenly business," this was the Marine Magistrate's scathing comment after hearing a case yesterday in which Capt. John Watson of the *Thugistan* (owned by Mr. H. M. H. Nemmze) was prosecuted by the Harbour authorities, firstly, for unlawfully failing, on arrival in port on June 13th to furnish the Harbour Master with such information as is required in accordance with section 22, S.S. 2 of Ordinance 10 of 1899, and, secondly, with carrying 77 passengers without a passenger certificate.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara defended, and told his Worship that his client pleaded "Guilty" to both charges, but in support of extenuating circumstances he proposed to put Capt. Watson in the witness box to tell the Court how the two errors came to be made.

The complainant in the case was cited as Mr. R. L. Redn, Assistant Harbour Officer at the Harbour Office. He told the Court that at 2.55 p.m. on June 13th he boarded the s.s. *Gorgistan*, whilst she was lying at No. 2 buoy in Hung Hom Bay. The ship's reports were handed to him by the 3rd Officer. Witness glanced to the reports and found that only three European cabin passengers were shown. He asked the 3rd Officer how many passengers were actually on board. He said he did not know. Witness then enquired for the Captain, but was informed he was not on board. Later, the Chief Officer arrived on the scene and witness told him he wanted the report "fixed up" properly as he had seen a lot of other passengers. The Chief Officer took the report from him and went on to the bridge. Later the Chief Officer took him to the commodore and asked him in the presence of witness "to see about the passengers there were on the ship." The commodore said he did not know how many were on the ship. Witness then proceeded to count them himself and found there were 67 men and women and 20 children. The commodore afterwards filled in the figures and signed his name.

Capt. John Watson, the defendant, told the Court that he left Swatow on the 12th June for Hongkong. He filled in the ordinary report and this was handed to the Harbour Authorities at Hongkong.

Mr. Macnamara: You had 70 passengers on board and they were bound for Singapore. Why was it you only filled in three European passengers instead of about 70 passengers?

The defendant: I understood it to be the custom of the port to declare only the number of passengers for Hongkong.

The Magistrate: How long have you been trading as the master of a vessel?

One year.

And where did you get that idea from?

The defendant explained that the first time he was in charge of the ship they were chartered by the China Mail S.S. Co. and they had a European purser, who, of course, filled in the reports as was usual in such cases when the ship carried a purser.

Mr. Macnamara: So that you had no experience in this direction?

The witness replied he had had hardly any experience of passenger business until the last two voyages when the ship was chartered by the Kuen Sang S.S. Co.

The defendant was next asked how it came to pass that he was carrying passengers without a passenger certificate. (The certificate expired on May 9th). He explained that he left port before the date of expiration of the certificate, on the 5th May, bound for Singapore and Raasoon. They returned to Port about a month later and left Hongkong for Swatow on about the 6th June.

The Magistrate: I think the point has been lost sight of. The ship was here on the 6th June and left here without having the license renewed.

Mr. Macnamara: I know it, but it is only a mistake.

The Magistrate: Well, he should not make mistakes.

His Worship went to say that if a certificate expired on a voyage the Captain was permitted to complete his voyage to the port where the certificate was issued, but that did not entitle him "to cruise round the world" without having it renewed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ROBBER SENTENCED! NOVEL POINT RAISED BY MR. JENKIN.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, raised an important legal point at the Criminal Sessions yesterday before Mr. Justice Gompertz. His contention was that the prisoner, in the case (whom he defended) could not be brought before the Court again on a lesser charge after he had been acquitted on a more serious indictment, when the circumstances and evidence surrounding both cases were similar.

The prisoner in the case was Lam Chuen, who at the April Criminal Sessions was found "Not Guilty" on a charge of murder. He was then alleged to have taken part in an armed robbery with another man, named Wu Kwong Chuen, who was sentenced to death at the same Sessions and who has since been hanged. The armed robbery took place at No. 46, the Praya, Kennedy Town, during the course of which a woman named Leung Sam Mui was bound and gagged and afterwards shot dead. At the conclusion of Lam Chuen's trial for murder, the Attorney-General announced his intention of proceeding with the lesser charge at the next Criminal Sessions, and yesterday Lam was indicted for robbery and for unlawfully having a revolver in his possession without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police and for unlawful possession of stolen property.

After some legal argument his Lordship decided against Mr. Jenkin's contention and the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) proceeded to outline the case for the Crown.

When the Court resumed after the tiffin interval Mr. Jenkin announced that the prisoner was now prepared to plead "Guilty" to the charge of robbery, it having been explained to him that the circumstances surrounding his statement were not sufficient to establish a plea of coercion.

In view of this the Attorney-General said he was prepared to withdraw the two further charges—unlawful possession of arms and of stolen property—which had been preferred against him.

On the charge of robbery his Honour sentenced the prisoner to seven years' hard labour.

The Jury empanelled for the case were: Messrs. L. E. Hodge, A. A. Tavaros, D. McKenzie, A. E. Abing, G. McLeod, M. E. Meunier and J. D. Kinniard.

Asked why it was that he took on passengers at Swatow for Hongkong after his license had expired, the defendant said that when he was at Singapore he received a cable from the charterers, which stated that the passenger certificate had been extended for one month. (A copy of the cable was produced in Court and this was shown to the Magistrate). In consequence of that cable he was led to believe he could complete his trip to Hongkong. Unfortunately, on their way up the coast to Swatow they called at Hongkong.

Mr. Macnamara: And that was where you went wrong?

The Magistrate: You really thought by that telegram that you could bring passengers back from Swatow to Hongkong, after you had called here on your way up?—Yes.

The Magistrate: And when you arrived in Hongkong as master of the ship, don't you think it was your duty to have seen that your papers were in order. Is it your custom to leave that part of the business to anybody?

The defendant replied that it was usual to get the information from the commodore.

The Magistrate: Is it, or is it not, your practice to fill in the report yourself?—I filled in the report.

How many Chinese passengers did you enter?—I entered none, because these were bound for Singapore.

His Worship explained that Hongkong was a modern port, and the Harbour authorities wanted to know all about the passengers even those who passed through.

A return had to be made and in this case "the whole thing is slack and slovenly business."

His Worship said that on the first charge it was clearly the defendant's duty to see that the report was handed into the Harbour Office, properly and correctly filled in. Instead of that it was done in a most careless way. He would impose a fine of \$25 with the alternative of one week. As to the second charge of having 77 passengers on board without a passenger certificate, he would dismiss the charge, as the cable received by the defendant in Singapore was misleading. The contents of the cable were "entirely untrue" and into that matter he would enquire further.

ANOTHER SNATCHING CASE. AMERICAN LADY THE VICTIM.

A Chinese youth was charged at the Magistrate's before Mr. R. E. Lindell, yesterday morning, with snatching a bag from the wrist of an American lady, Miss Elizabeth Dieterle, in Lee House Street, at about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, in circumstances already described in the *Daily Press*.

Miss Dieterle, giving evidence, stated that she was coming out of Lane, Crawford's, in company with a friend, when the incident happened. They were standing talking outside the door and wondering what to do next when someone rushed up behind her and snatched a black handbag she was carrying from her wrist, breaking the strap by which it was attached. She turned round and saw the defendant, with the bag in his hand, run down Chater Road towards Statue Square. She went after him and a European, riding in a ricksha, seeing what had happened, jumped out of his vehicle and gave chase. He caught the youth just outside of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, handed the lady back her handbag, gave the defendant over to a Sikh policeman and went away.

Sub-Inspector MacDonald informed the Magistrate that the European could not now be found.

The lady stated that the bag contained \$75 in Shanghai money and a cheque for \$38.

Corroborative evidence was given by Miss M. Moennich, who was with the former witness when the incident occurred.

Defendant pleaded that someone else stole the handbag and handed it over to him.

The Magistrate remarked that even if that were true the defendant was still in the wrong. He would go to prison for nine months with hard labour, and receive twelve strokes of the birch.

CONSTABLES IN TROUBLE. ALLEGATIONS OF ASSAULT AND THEFT.

Six Chinese constables were brought before the Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) yesterday morning—three charged with assaulting passengers on a launch in Yau-mat Refug, two with assaulting a shopkeeper at Yau-mat, and one with stealing money from a house which he, in company with other constables and a European sergeant, was raiding for opium.

The first three men were Lu Muk, Young Ping Kuen, and Lam Ming. There was one other, but he failed to put in an appearance.

Mr. M. K. Lo who appeared to prosecute, told his Worship that the assault took place on the s.s. *Tung Fat* on June 10th. The three men belonged to the Water Police Station. He went on to say that he would prefer that the Captain-Superintendent of Police should first conduct a departmental enquiry into the case. The whole thing was extremely serious, and if his case were proved it was his intention to ask for heavy penalties.

The case was adjourned till next Friday, and in the meanwhile an enquiry such as Mr. Lo asked for will probably be held.

The two constables charged with assaulting a shopkeeper at Yau-mat were defended by Mr. C. A. S. Russ, and the case was adjourned till Monday afternoon.

The theft case was adjourned till tomorrow.

TRESPASSING ON GOVERNMENT LAND.

A RESTAURANT KEEPER'S ENTERPRISE.

Although he had no vestige of right to the ground, a Chinese named Lau Leung some months ago coolly took possession of a piece of land on the side of the roadway, opposite what was formerly the Happy Retreat at Wongchikwong, on the far side of the Race Course, and erected upon it sheds and tables which he used as a restaurant. There were 52 chairs in use and 37 tables. However, the day came when the P.W.D. woke up to the fact that the man was there without permission, and at the Magistrate's yesterday morning a summons was brought against him for trespassing on Government land.

Mr. J. Dillon, an overseer of the P.W.D., prosecuted.

His Worship asked whether the defendant had not a permit to occupy a piece of land further up the road.

Mr. Dillon replied that this was not so, and a fine of \$25 was inflicted.

FIRE NEAR CAUSEWAY BAY.

Fire broke out at about nine o'clock yesterday morning in one of the new houses opposite the Bay View Police Station, just past Causeway Bay. A message was sent to the Fire Brigade, and in a very short space of time, two engines were on the scene from the Central Fire Station, under control of the Station Master, Mr. Moss. Within half an hour of their arrival the flames were extinguished, and the houses round about were placed out of all danger. Glowing tributes are paid to Mr. Moss and his men on their smartness, for it is undoubtedly true that had there been even a short delay other houses would have been burned down also.

These new houses were built by the Kwong Sang Hong firm, perfume manufacturers, but the fire broke out in the top floor of one of the houses which, we are informed, is used by lithograph workers employed by the *South China Morning Post*, Ltd. One of the workmen suddenly noticed that blue flames were licking the floor near to where he was sitting, and he immediately gave the alarm. This gives rise to the theory that the conflagration was started by one of the workmen upsetting some methylated spirits which were used in connection with the work. The flames spread from that floor to the second floor, but, fortunately, the Brigade arrived on the scene before it could spread much further. A man and a woman received bad burns on the arms and body and had to be conveyed to hospital. The man was detained and the woman discharged after summary treatment.

The extent of the danger is not yet known.

THE SEIGE OF WAICHOW.

POWERFUL GUNS TRANSFERRED FROM BOCCA TIGRIS.

Although fighting on the East River front seems suspended at present, says the *London Daily News*, the Constitutional troops are busily preparing to make another general attack on Waichow. Several powerful guns have been transferred from the Bocca Tigris Forts to the hills in the vicinity of Waichow city. Several experts have been sent to the front to plan out the next move to mine the city wall and have it blown up. It is understood that in the next general onslaught, two aeroplanes will assist by bombing the enemy troops in the city.

Knowing that extensive preparations for another attack are being carried on by the Constitutional Forces, the enemy troops within the city are reported to have sent out an emissary to consult with General Hsu Chung Chi regarding the terms of surrender. General Hsu demanded the complete disarmament of the entire force of enemy troops, besides many other minor conditions. Whether the terms of General Hsu are accepted or not by the enemy will soon be seen.

The Constitutional forces on the Northern front captured from the enemy troops last week twenty consignments of rice from Kiangsi. The Northern troops are reported to be short of supplies, as all of their daily necessities have to be transported from Kiangsi by coolies. Since the capture of this large quantity of rice from them by the Constitutional forces, the enemy troops are facing starvation.

WORLD THEATRE.

AUTHOR GIVES WIFE CREDIT.

The World owes a debt of appreciation to H. C. Witner for his series of "Leather Pushers" stories that have entertained hundreds of thousands, but it owes a bigger debt to Mrs. Witner for starting her husband to work on them. The author of the entertaining stories that are now being shown in films at the World Theatre, was a writer in the sporting department of the *New York American*, and, like the average newspaper man was constantly in need of just a little more money than newspapers disburse. The present opportunity of seeing this excellent picture should not be missed. It may be the last time it will be screened here.

Mr. Bowden, the Australian Defence Minister, insists that in view of the establishment of a naval base at Singapore, a change must be made in the Commonwealth's naval defence policy. Further expenditure on the base at Cockburn Sound, he states, is unwarranted and unnecessary in the circumstances. The defence of Australia under the altered conditions will be decided at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

CREPE SOLED GOLF SHOES.

A VERY SMART ENGLISH GOLF SHOE, MADE FROM A FINE WILLOW CALF, SOLED WITH CREPE RUBBER.



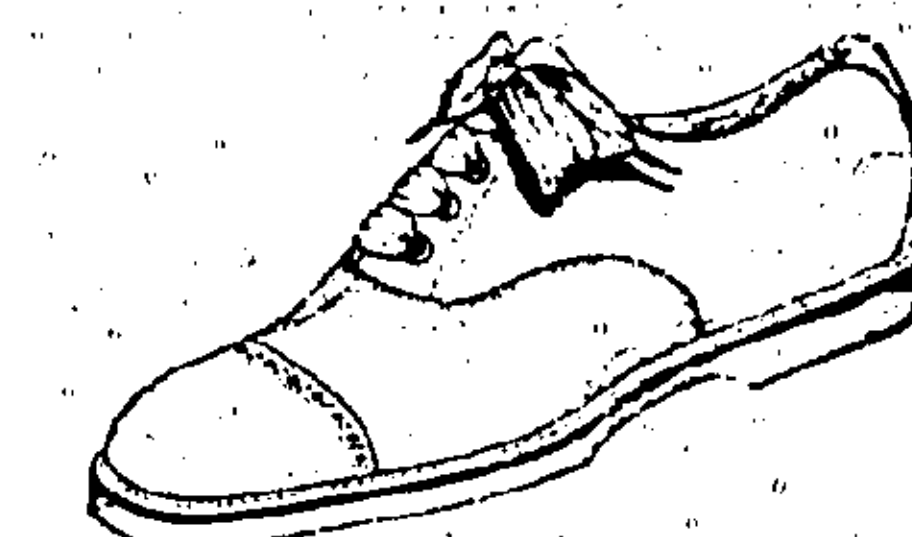
CREPE RUBBER IS GUAR-

ANTEED TO LAST LONGER THAN LEATHER AND IS IDEAL FOR WEAR UNDER ANY CONDITIONS, GIVES A PERFECT GRIP ON GRASS, ROAD OR ROCK, THEY ARE VERY LIGHT IN WEIGHT.

PRICE \$25.00 PAIR

CREPE SOLED TENNIS SHOES.

THIS TENNIS SHOE IS MADE FOR HARD OR GRASS COURTS AND WILL WEAR BETTER THAN ANY COMPOSITION RUBBER, YET MADE.



PRICE \$8.25 PAIR

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE CATERING DEPARTMENT OF

CAFÉ WISEMAN

is replete with every requisite for carrying out orders for

MOTORING & WALKING PICNICS
WEDDING RECEPTIONS, GARDEN PARTIES
PRIVATE DINNERS, DANCE SUPPERS
LAUNCH and YACHTING PICNICS.

Estimates and Menus can be had on application for any of the above no matter how large or how small the number to be catered for. All viands provided are of the finest quality supplied by the DAIRY FARM and prepared in the most recherche style by experienced Cooks under expert European supervision.

LANE CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE NEW COLUMBIA PORTABLE GRAFONOLA

WITH PATENT TONE CONTROL LEAVES BY WHICH YOU CAN REGULATE THE TONE

SOFT MEDIUM AND LOUD. CALL AND HEAR IT.

ANDERSON'S.

2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TEL. C. 1322.



THE NEW POWELL

TELEPHONE C. 3146.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER FABRICS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES

COTTON VOILS PLAIN & FANCY.

ORGANDIES PLAIN & FANCY.

ZEPHYRS STRIPPED & CHECKED.

DOUBLE WIDTH

NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERED

VOILE AND ORGANDIE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

S.S. "PORTHOS"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, also Carriers "EL KANTARA" from HAVRE, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 25th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSSE, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1923. [973]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

EXTRA GYMNASIA MEETING is fixed for SATURDAY, JULY 7th, 1923.

Drift Packages and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Course, HONGKONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

Entries Close Saturday, 23rd June, 1923. [972]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are HEREBY NOTIFIED that from the 1st JULY, 1923, until further notice, the Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of Dollars 0.37 to equal Franc 1.00.

R. M. MACALPINE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1923. [977]

NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are HEREBY NOTIFIED that from the 1st JULY, 1923, until further notice, the Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of Dollars 0.37 to equal Franc 1.00.

N. LUND, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1923. [979]

G. R.

THE Office of the SECRETARIAT FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS has been REMOVED to the FIRST FLOOR of BRACONCHIO ARCADE.

E. R. HALLIFAX, SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS. [981]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 16th JULY, 1923, commencing at 3.00 P.M., at their Sales Room, DUNDRELL STREET.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.

(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd., or the Undersigned.)

Terms:—20% of purchase money to be paid on fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.

LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [953]

PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee By PUBLIC AUCTION:

IN ONE LOT ON TUESDAY,

The 17th Day of July, 1923, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT

THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and

Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a strip of land of the term of 75 years from the 16th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises at 1 at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS

Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS Auctioneers.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS in THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD., entitled to an Allotment of Shares in THE HONGKONG INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., are requested to forward their Claims to the Undersigned as soon as possible.

L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

G. R.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of 70000 Gallons (approximately) or Less Quantity, of Rangoon O.T.S. LUBRICATING OIL, subject to the following Conditions:

(a) The Oil is to be pure, but purity is not guaranteed. A Sample can be seen on application.

(b) The Oil shall be cleared with All Faults and Errors of Description, Quantity, Measurement or Enumeration and no claim for Any Subsequent Loss or Error will be admitted. The Purchaser shall be deemed to have inspected the material, and should be purchase without previous inspection, it shall be at his own risk.

(c) Purchasers must provide their own containers for the Removal of the Oil. The Oil which is in tanks, will be run off into Purchaser's containers without charge, but the Purchaser must be represented at the time the Oil is run off in order to safeguard his interests, unless he agrees in writing to accept the Oil as packed by the Dockyard and without subsequent dispute as to quantity, condition of packages, etc.

(d) Any Coopers, etc., necessary to the containers, provided by a purchaser will only be done on the purchaser agreeing in writing to pay usual Admiralty charges for such services.

(e) Arrangements for Removal of the Oil shall be made by Purchaser, and the Admiralty admit no responsibility whatsoever after the Oil leaves the Yard.

(f) Payment to be made before the Oil leaves the Yard.

(g) The Admiralty reserve the right to withdraw the Oil from sale or to dispose of all or any part thereof as they may decide.

(h) Tenders in Sealed Envelopes marked "TENDER FOR LUBRICATING OIL" should be lodged at the Office of the Naval Store Officer on or before Noon of the 25th JUNE, 1923.

A. W. GRUNDY, Naval Store Officer.

H. M. NAVAL YARD, Naval Store Officer.

Hongkong. [969]

S. S. "CHINA."

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT DATED 5TH JUNE, 1923,

TENDERS are invited up to the 23rd DAY of JUNE, 1923, for the Purchase of the above-named Vessel with Engines and Boilers and various Auxiliary Machinery on board.

Permits to view be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of \$500 returnable after decision on the Tenders has been reached.

PARTICULARS.

Port of Register—San Francisco.

A single screw steel steamer of L.H.P. 8,000 fitted with internal Electric Lighting.

Length overall between Perpendiculars 40'4"

Breadth 33'9"

Depth 22'6"

Draft fully laden 22'6"

Gross Tonnage 5,690 Tons

Nett 3,188

Cargo cubic feet 2,360

Where:—Govan, Scotland

BUILT:—1919—Fairfields S. & E. Co.

By Whom:—1387 Tons

Engines and Boilers made by Fairfield S. & E. Co.

First Cabin accommodation 140 Passengers

Second Cabin accommodation 40

Bunk Stereage accommodation 365

There are on board one Motor Lifeboat, twenty two lifeboats and large number of Life Preservers and Lifebuoys.

The Ship is to be Sold with all Deck Stores, Engines, Boilers, Cutlery and Glassware, and all Cabin Fittings including Electric Fans, Mattresses, Pillows, and Linen as they now are on board the vessel.

All Tenders shall be deemed to have inspected the Ship and the Purchaser will take the Ship her tackle apparel and furniture with all faults in the condition in which they lie at the time that the Contract for Sale is entered into.

Any error misstatement or misdescription of particulars shall not vitiate any sale made in pursuance of any Tender received hereunder or entitle the Purchaser to compensation.

The Undersigned shall not be concerned to see to the Registration of the Ship but will be the cost of the Purchaser, execute a Bill of Sale in his favour.

The Undersigned shall not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, Courts of Justice, Hongkong, up to Noon on the 23rd day of June, 1923.

HUGH A. NISBET, Registrar.

Hongkong, 15th day of June, 1923. [995]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENDORAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 2nd July, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th June, 1923, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1923. [974]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.,

SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road, 2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4306.

[107]

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 8773 for 200 Shares numbered 77181 to 77200, 47801 to 47820, 110032 to 110078, 121938 to 122037, 81161 to 81175; Certificate No. 8774 for 200 Shares numbered 55501 to 55520, 37101 to 37200; Certificate No. 8775 for 50 Shares numbered 69951 to 70000 all registered in the Name of Mr. LAM CHOR YIN have been LOST or DESTROYED; and should these Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 7th DAY OF JULY, 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1923. [923]

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE TRANSFER REGISTER of the above Company will be CLOSED ON SATURDAY, the 23rd JUNE, to SATURDAY, the 30th JUNE, 1923, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Debenture Warrants.

Warrants will be payable at THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.

By Order of the Board, WALTER J. HAWKER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1923. [949]

HOTEL TO LET.

THE KOWLOON HOTEL, HANKOW ROAD, KOWLOON.

(ONE MINUTE'S WALK FROM THE STAR FERRY)

NEW and Unfurnished Up-to-date First Class European Residential and Tourist HOTEL of Six Stories high with Extensive Roof Garden and Basement suitable for Garage.

More than 90 Large and Airy Rooms and each Story is furnished with 9 Sanitary Baths and 7 Water Closets.

One Large and Long Hall as Dining Room which can hold about 150 Persons; One Smoking and Sitting Room; Billiard Room; One Private and One Public Bar in the First Story.

A fashionable Electric Elevator; one Boiler; all Electric Lights, Fans, Bells and Fittings will be furnished.

The construction of this Hotel will be completed at the end of this month and same can be leased on 5 or 10 years to carry on business from the beginning of July, 1923.

For Rent and Particulars, Please apply to TONG WA LAM INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO.,

43A, Queen's Road East, or Mr. LAI HIN MAN, c/o ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. [943]

RICKMERS LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BERTRAM RICKMERS"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to-day.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 25th inst. at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by NAAMLOOZE VEENNOTERS, CARL BOEDIKER & CO'S, HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ (LTD.), Agents, Rickmers Linie, Hongkong, 19th June, 1923. [950]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"POLERIC"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th June, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 2nd July, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th June, 1923, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1923. [974]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.,

SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road, 2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4306.

[107]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

Awarded 50 Gold and Prize Medals.

FROM

Messrs. JOHN DEWAR

& SONS, LTD.

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment to

His Majesty the King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TELEPHONE No. C. 616

BIRTH.

ANNETT—At Paris, on June 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. ANNETT, of Shanghai, Canton, a son (Edward John). [982]

DEATH.

MOUSLEY.—At Lutworth, England, on June 18th, HAROLD T. MOUSLEY (formerly of Shanghai-Nanking Railway). [982]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 21st, 1923.

RIVER CONSERVANCY IN CHINA.

In spite of the serious internal disturbances by which China continues to be afflicted, to the detriment of her trade and commerce, it is gratifying to observe many indications of far-sighted progress in administration. One direction in which this is manifested is in the attention that is being devoted in several parts of China to important conservancy works.

This reflection is prompted by a reference in the annual report of the Commissioner of Customs at Hankow (Mr. F. W. MAZE) to the important subject of the conservation of the Yangtze, the "Great River" of China. Anything that concerns the improvement of the navigational facilities of this important waterway is of interest to the trading community generally, Chinese and foreigners alike, and especially to British merchants and ship-owners, seeing that the Yangtze is still an important centre of British trade and British interest. A year or two ago the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai suggested that the Chinese authorities should appoint a technical commission to study the conservation of the Yangtze.

That Commission has since been appointed, consisting of four Chinese representatives, Captain J. T. ELDRIDGE (Consent Inspector), Mr. H. von HELDENSTAM, who is the Engineer in Chief of the Whampoa Conservancy Board, and Mr. H. von VISEN, who is adviser to the National Conservancy Bureau. Mr. MAZE states in his Report that the preliminary work to

be undertaken consists of running a line of levels from Hankow to Kiangyin and gauging the river at certain controlling points in the neighbourhood of Hankow and Kiukiang. The line of levels will subsequently be extended up river to Ichang and beyond, and the hydrographical work will be developed extensively. These activities, however, are purely of an investigatory nature, and when sufficient data have been collected the question of introducing a general conservancy scheme will be dealt with.

The ultimate aim, of course, should be to prevent floods, or at any rate endeavour to minimise the disastrous effects of floods, and to improve navigational facilities and render it possible for ocean-going steamers to come up to Hankow at all seasons of the year, thus providing direct communication between here and abroad.

Mr. MAZE adds that the Marine Department of the Customs has already made exhaustive studies of the Yangtze from time to time and possesses much valuable useful information in connection therewith which will be placed at the disposal of the new commission. We can, indeed, be quite sure that this important work commands the cordial interest and support of the present Commissioner at Hankow, for it is well-known that Mr. MAZE has for many years past taken a special interest in river conservancy in China and was, in fact, the originator of the Chihli Conservancy Commission which has been doing most valuable work in that province, especially in the vicinity of Tientsin where much important construction work has been done during the past few years. Moreover, he is the author of a very important scheme for the establishment of a deep-water port at the river entrance to Tientsin, below the town of Taku, which we have very little doubt will be undertaken in the not distant future, since, in the opinion of expert engineers, it is a quite feasible scheme and would not prove unduly expensive. It is considered that if facilities for deeper draught steamers are provided below Taku on the lines suggested by Mr. MAZE the shipping interest of that part of China would be revolutionised, and that the trade of Tientsin and North China would greatly benefit. Nearer Hongkong, we have the important conservancy undertaking which has been steadily in progress during recent years in the rivers of Kwangtung province, and which we hope no consideration will be allowed to interrupt. From the point of view of foreign trade and commerce the fact that a Technical Commission has started on the preparation of a scheme which should improve the navigational facilities of the Yangtze is one of special interest if the aim is to render it possible for ocean-going steamers to reach Hankow—"the Clapham Junction of China"—at all seasons of the year. These conservancy works cost a great deal of money, but there is a growing recognition among the Chinese that it is money well spent, and perhaps nowhere in China is it more important that it should be spent than in the extensive region traversed by the Yangtze River which forms China's most important highway of commerce for purposes of both domestic and foreign trade.

Several prominent local residents left by the Pacific Mail liner "President Pierce" yesterday for Shanghai to attend the opening on Saturday of the imposing new home of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The party included the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, Sir William Ross Davies, the Hon. Mr. C. Mol. Messer, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. M. Bernard, and the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.

A business pioneer's grave has been discovered in a commercial firm's compound at Tientsin. During excavations in a compound occupied by the firm of A. B. Rosenfeld on Consular Road, a small stone was unearthed on which was deeply carved the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Ezekiel Jacob David, born Bombay, died Tientsin, January 18th, 1870." Careful digging revealed that the stone was the head stone of a grave, and a larger memorial plate left no doubt that the body of one of the business pioneers of Tientsin was buried there.

The Chinese Native Products Association of Shanghai has telegraphed to Peking asking for the issuance of a Mandate calling for a more general use of Chinese made goods. They refer to the Mandate issued in the first year of the Republic instructing the people to use these goods as much as possible and ordering Chinese cloth to be used exclusively for ceremonial dress. The merchants state that now there is a mixture of foreign and Chinese things on the markets in this country, which is out of keeping with the original idea

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ROYAL HUNT CUP.
THE FAVORITE DEFEATED.

LONDON, June 19th.
The Royal Hunt Cup was won by Weather Vane, with Rock Fire second and Jarvie third. Weather Vane won by a length, the same distance separating the second and third horses. Twenty-five horses faced the barrier. The betting was: Weather Vane (20 to 1), Rock Fire (10 to 1), Jarvie (20 to 1).

FALL OF THE MARK.
BANKING CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.

LONDON, June 19th.
German marks opened with a sharp recovery at 500,000 to £1, under New York influence. Another factor was the conference held at Berlin between the Chancellor and leading banking representatives, in regard to measures which might be adopted to stay the fall of the mark. The opinion was voiced at the conference that the present low value of the mark was unwarranted by the economic and political situation.

Marks are now quoted at 580,000 to 600,000 to £1.

IRISH DEPORTEES.

A BIG COMPENSATION BILL.

LONDON, June 19th.
The Irish deportees, mentioned in a cable message dated June 15th, have been released on bail.

PROBLEM OF THE RUHR.
FORECAST OF FRANCO-BELGIAN DEMANDS.

PARIS, June 19th.
What is apparently an inspired forecast of the Franco-Belgian reply to the British questionnaire as regards the meaning of the demand for the cessation of passive resistance in the Ruhr area, has been contributed by M. Pertinax to the *Echo de Paris*. It says that France and Belgium are prepared to modify their original programme, but require the German Government to cancel all orders given to Ruhr officials since January 10th. The attitude of the German officials on both banks of the Rhine must be radically changed. The German Government must cease the grant of credits to Ruhr industry, and also the payment of salaries to unemployed. This would suffice to place the workers under French control.

REPARATIONS PAYMENTS MUST BE MADE.

M. Pertinax reiterates that the occupation regime can only be modified, and when the reparations payments are made.

TWO MORE MINE MANAGERS SENTENCED.

BRUSSELS, June 19th.
Advices from Aix in Chapelette state that the Court Martial has sentenced Herr Bruer, the commercial manager, and Herr Rosenbaum, the technical manager of the Nordstern mine at Hertogenrath. Bruer received two months' imprisonment and a fine of eleven milliard marks and Rosenbaum was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of fifty million marks. Both were convicted of selling coal earmarked for reparations, and of permitting the removal of coke seized by the authorities. The Rhineland High Commission has decided that they will be expelled after serving their sentences.

EARLIER CABLES.

"BEGINNING OF A HUNGER BLOCKADE."

PARIS, June 19th.
According to the *Petit Parisien*, the French Authorities have prohibited the transport of coke within the Ruhr, and have assumed direct control of all the railways in the Ruhr. This means the cutting off of the iron works and other industries from coke supplies, making the continuance of passive resistance more difficult. The French and Belgians hitherto have controlled only the peripheral railways, not the lines connecting the chief towns in the middle Ruhr, for instance the Essen-Dortmund line, which are the chief channels for distribution of supplies by trains formerly used by the Germans.

A Berlin telegram states that a semi-official message from Essen describes the foregoing measures as "the beginning of a hunger blockade," and declares that no milk has reached Essen. Provisions are being sent to the large towns by means of motor-lorries.

MT. ETNA ERUPTION.
LAVA STREAM STILL ADVANCING.

ROME, June 19th.
The eruption at Etna continues, but the principal lava stream is advancing more slowly. It has reached within twenty-five yards of Castiglione station. King Victor has proceeded to the scene, and relief expeditions are arriving with motor lorries.

Helpers describe the country from Giardini to Linguaglossa as a veritable desert, and tell pathetic stories of the peasants, kissing their fruit trees farewell before they were surrounded by lava, and praying in the market square of Piedimonte around the statue of St. Anthony, finally fleeing before the approach of the lava, leaving the status surrounded with flowers. The town of Linguaglossa at present is not in danger, although the lava stream is advancing thence.

TWO OTHER TOWNS THREATENED.

CATANIA, June 19th.
A stream of lava has submerged the Corra railway station and blocked the road between Castiglione and Linguaglossa.

A Rome message says it is reported that a fluid mass of lava between 700 and 800 yards wide is within half a mile of Castiglione, advancing at the rate of a yard a minute. The stream in places is 8 feet deep. A section is now threatening the town of Giarre. The heat given off is almost unbearable and the movement of the lava is accompanied by ominous rumblings. An air squadron has been placed at the disposal of the authorities for reconnoitering or relief purposes.

Three more villages have been destroyed. The flow of lava has not abated.

CONTROL OF LEPROSY.
EMPIRE CAMPAIGN TO BE ORGANISED.

LONDON, June 19th.
According to the *Daily Chronicle*, after the International Leprosy Congress at Strasbourg in July a committee of experts and Dominion representatives will take steps to organize a campaign to control leprosy in India, Africa and other parts of the Empire. Sir Leonard Rogers says there are three million lepers in the world, of whom a million are in China, half a million in Africa and a hundred thousand in India. We have now arrived at a position where, with a little push and monetary backing, the scourge could practically be wiped out in three decades.

AMUNDSEN'S EXPEDITION.
ANOTHER THEORY REGARDING ABANDONMENT.

SEATTLE, June 19th.
Another theory to explain the abandonment of the Amundsen expedition is that the recent high temperature in North Alaska has resulted in the opening of dangerous stretches of water in the Arctic icepack, causing heavy fogs.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC SERUM.
DISCOVERY BY NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NEW YORK, June 19th.
The New York University Medical College announces the discovery of a successful anti-rheumatic serum, consisting of the *Streptococcus Viridans*.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

BRITISH SCHOONER FORFEITED.

NEW YORK, June 19th.
The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has confirmed the forfeiture of the British schooner *Henry L. Marshall*, the first alleged run-runner, which was seized outside the three-mile limit in August, 1932. The Court found that the schooner unloaded without a permit and did not produce a manifest within a month of reaching the coast.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.
EXTENDED TO OTHER SOVIET REPUBLICS.

BERLIN, June 19th.
The Reichstag has adopted a Bill extending the Russo-German treaty concluded at Rapallo last year to the Soviet Republics of Ukraine, White Russia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and the Far East.

SHELL COMPANY'S PROFITS

LONDON, June 19th.
The Shell report for 1932 shows a net profit of £4,633,000. The total dividend amounted to 23 per cent. There is carried forward £3,650,000. The respective figures in the previous year were £5,487,000, 27 per cent., and £2,070,000. The financial position is as strong as ever, and the dividend is considered satisfactory in view of the world-wide fall in values.

DUTCH INDIES LOAN.

LONDON, June 19th.
The Dutch Indies loan was over subscribed, and the lists were closed at 12.30.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
CHINA REFUGEE IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 19th.
H.E. Chao Hsin Chu gave a luncheon to Sir Francis Aglen. Sir John Jordan was present.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE CARRIED BY SIBERIAN MARMOT.

SHANGHAI, June 20th.
Dr. Wu Lich Teh, head of the Manchurian Plague Bureau, claims to have discovered that pneumonic plague is carried by Siberian marmots in Manchuria.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

TOKYO, June 19th.
The Cabinet to-day decided to appoint Mr. Kawakami, ex-Minister to Warsaw, as its representative to negotiate with M. Joffe.

FRENCH BUDGET.

BALANCED FOR FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR.

PARIS, June 19th.
In a speech in the Senate, M. Lasteysie declared that the ordinary Budget, for the first time since the war, balanced from the yield of taxation, but it was still necessary to borrow in order to meet the expenses of reconstruction of the devastated regions.

A SOCIALIST MOTION REJECTED.

PARIS, June 19th.
The Senate in debating the Budget rejected a Socialist motion aiming at the withdrawal of the French Embassy from the Vatican. M. Poincare declared that the Embassy was of great advantage to France, who had never sacrificed any principles in this connection.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 19th.
At Lord's Lancashire defeated Middlesex by an innings and 17 runs. For Lancashire in the first innings Makepeace scored 109, and Parkin took 7 for 68. Sharp compiled 108, and retired. For Middlesex in the first innings Hearne knocked out 111.

Derby beat Leicestershire at Ashby-de-la-Zouch by sixty-two. For Derby, Bestwick took 7 for 61 and 6 for 37.

Notts at Stourbridge beat Worcestershire by 191. For Notts, Whysall in the first innings compiled 80, Payton in the second knocked out 73.

Yorkshire at Sheffield defeated Surrey by twenty-five. Hobbs in the first innings scored 74. For Yorkshire, Kilner in the second innings took 6 for 92.

Essex beat Somerset at Colechester by five wickets. For Essex, Douglas took 5 for 60 and 5 for 90.

Kent defeated Bristol at Tonbridge by forty-eight.

Warwick at Bristol beat Gloucestershire by two wickets. For Warwick, Howell took 5 for 57 and 7 for 95. For Gloucester Dipper in the second innings scored 87, not out.

Hampshire beat Glamorgan at Southampton by ten wickets. The Hansman, Mead, in the first innings compiled 162.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

LONDON, June 19th.
At Manchester, in the second round of the Davis Cup contest, Spain defeated England, winning three out of the first four matches.

Gomar beat Lyott, 6-4, 6-1, 7-5. Wheatley beat Flaqueur, 6-6, 4-6, 6-1, 11-9. Spain meets Holland in the European semi-final.

GOLF AT GLENEAGLES.

LONDON, June 19th.
The leaders in the first round of the qualifying competition at Gleneagles, for the thousand guineas tournament, are Kirkwood 71, Hay, the American Barnes, and two others 73, and Havers 74. Braid and Duncan took 76 and 77. Alie Mitchell, last year's winner, is not playing.

BECKETT'S INJURED HAND.

LONDON, June 19th.
Sir Herbert Barker operated on Beckett this evening. Subsequently interviewed, he said Beckett's hand should be well in two or three days. If it were not important that Beckett should fulfil his engagement with Carpenter on July 4th, he would advise only gentle exercise for the next few weeks, but Beckett would run no risk by beginning his training shortly and fulfilling the engagement.

JAPAN'S MERCHANTS AND BOYCOTT.

VIGOROUS ACTION BY CHAMBER IN SHANGHAI.

LAWLESS VIOLATION OF TREATIES INVOLVING HEAVY LOSSES.

SHANGHAI, June 15th.
The severity of the Chinese boycott in Japanese goods, and the immense loss it is involving for Japan are revealed in a lengthy communication which has just been despatched by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai to the Foreign Office at Tokio. The following is, in part, a rough translation of the text of the document:

The anti-Japanese movements which are prevailing in various parts of China demanding the retrocession of Port Arthur and Dairen and the abrogation of the so-called 21 Demands, are acting in a manner which is not only ignoring legitimate treaties and should not be allowed to continue.

The policy of the Japanese Empire towards China in the past has been one of leniency, fairness and justice, but in recent years the people of China have been misled by the action of political parties, the intrigues of demagogues, seeking their own personal interests, and by unfair competitors, as well as all those who blindly follow them. There is a tendency to mistake the shouting of anti-Japanese propaganda for patriotism. In the past there was an anti-Japanese movement at the time of the *Taiwan Maru* affair; a more recent one when the Sino-Japanese negotiations were in progress in 1915 and a further one in 1919, the severest of all, in connection with the question of Shantung. On each of these occasions "the blow to Japan was heavy, and with these experiences in mind, the people of China consider a boycott to be the only weapon to embarrass Japan, and whenever there is any question in dispute, they try to use it. This is indeed lamentable for good relations between the two countries.

Japan has sacrificed a great deal politically in the past and now is threatened with an incalculable economic sacrifice. As international relations with China are becoming very complex, we are unable to estimate the exact effect. It is highly desirable that the Imperial Government should pay special attention to the large economic loss to the State and the sufferings which are now being caused and will in the future cause loss to the interests of Japanese business men and manufacturers in China.

A WIDE-SPREAD MOVEMENT.
The present anti-Japanese boycott is very different in nature from those of the past. Previously such boycotts were instigated by students and demagogues. This boycott, however, is conducted by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and other similar public bodies, so that the movement is very widely spread and well regulated, resulting in far greater loss and damage to Japanese business men and manufacturers than previous boycotts.

With international commercial competition so keen, it is most urgent for our Government to take measures to get rid of anti-Japanese movements fundamentally and to restore normal conditions. It is therefore desired that the Government should immediately negotiate with China on the following terms:

1.—The present anti-Japanese movements ignore the principle of the Sino-Japanese commercial treaties and violate international friendship. Therefore a strong protest should be lodged with the Chinese Government and a demand that the Chinese Government shall take full responsibility for checking such movements.

2.—An inquiry should be made as to the origin of the resolutions for "the severance of economic relations with Japan and the boycott of Japanese goods" and the strict punishment of those responsible should be demanded.

3.—The severe punishment of persons who have influenced or instigated, or those who have engaged in, the boycott with a view to further their own business interests should be demanded.

4.—The dissolution of any public bodies or guilds specially organized to boycott Japanese goods and prohibition of the organization and holding of such meetings should be demanded.

5.—The strict punishment of persons obstructing the dealing in, or transportation of, Japanese goods should be demanded.

6.—The Japanese Government should demand that newspapers or handbills instigating an anti-Japanese boycott and those distributing them should be strictly dealt with, according to law.

7.—The Japanese Government should again take strong measures to make clear to the Chinese Government their misconception of the retrocession of Port Arthur and Dairen and the abrogation of the 21 Demands, which are the cause of the present movement, and should demand that the Chinese Government should issue a proclamation that the anti-Japanese movements are illegal acts, violating treaty obligations.

8.—As the Peking Government is not in a position to compel the carrying out of its orders by local officials, the Japanese Government should instruct Japanese consuls in China to watch the situation and negotiate with local Chinese officials for the strict control of any anti-Japanese movement.

The communication here quotes actual instances of "illegal acts" in connection with the so-called "severance of economic relations with Japan" which have occurred in Shanghai.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LUNCHEON TO MR. E. F. MACKAY.

USEFUL ADVICE TO CHINESE MERCHANTS.

OUT THE OFFICIAL—CLASS.

Urging the Chinese merchants' classes to unite and to oust the corrupt officials from the government of the country, Mr. Edward F. Mackay, the taipan of Taikoo (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire), delivered a strong and helpful address to a gathering of the leading Chinese merchants and bankers at the Union Club last week.

The occasion was a farewell tiffin given by his Chinese hosts to Mr. Mackay, who left Shanghai by the *Empress of Russia* on six months' furlough. Mr. Chu Pao San presided, and, speaking on behalf of the hosts, Mr. Chang Nih Yun paid a high tribute of esteem to Mr. Mackay, in whom the Chinese business men reposed great confidence, and whom they regarded as a friend and wise counsellor.

Mr. MACKAY, replying to the toast recalled that in his speech as Chairman of the "China Association" recently he had mentioned that Government in China had reached a state of inefficiency, which called for special measures, and he was not sure that the merchant class in China were realizing sufficiently the seriousness of the situation, and their own share of responsibility in allowing matters to go from bad to worse. He wished to state that he believed that the merchant class, strong and sound of judgment as they were, could unite throughout the country by means of their Chambers of Commerce to oust the official class, and to assume office, with foreign advisers if necessary, until they felt their own feet, and could govern efficiently without such help.

He believed, however, that there was no royal road to success. It was hard plodding that succeeded. It was not a single genius that was wanted, it was a national effort, and great progress had only been attained in any nation when that nation had worked together for a common end.

Men in high positions, even in commerce, had duties to perform, which they were not justified in neglecting. The golden altar had been raised very high in Shanghai amongst foreign as well as Chinese merchants, and amongst foreigners there was another, the Goddess of Sport, to whom much adoration was paid; but, nevertheless, although time might be profitably given to both, he hoped that there would be always amongst foreigners and Chinese many citizens who would give up some of their time to public duties.

Among the Foreign and Chinese guests present were: Messrs. H. G. Simms, A. Breke-Smith, T. H. R. Shaw, G. I. Wilson, T. G. Drakeford, E. F. Goodale, E. S. Benbow Rowe, Major Hilton Johnson, I. Mackay, P. Siao Ka, Chun Shat Kai, T. D. Zar, Pan Ching Poo, Chun Bing Him, E. Yang Sing Nam, Yang Wing Ping, Lo Jak Sun, S. A. Tu, V. D. Yuen, Pan Tso Chuen, etc.—*N.C. Daily News*.

DISTRESSED IRISH LOYALISTS.

Lord Selborne, speaking at a meeting at Oxford on May 14th, in aid of distressed loyalists in Southern Ireland, said that this country had an obligation of honour towards those unfortunate people. He doubted very much whether more cruel suffering had occurred in Russia under the Soviet. They had suffered for no other reason than that they thought loyalty to the King was compatible with Irish patriotism, and because in the war they had fought against England's enemies, and in many cases because they were Protestants. Who had done these things? There were three main streams of this action which intermingled, and no one could say exactly where one began and the other ended. The three were the fanatic Republicanism, who thought the destruction of everything Irish was to make her free; there were people who were clearly imbued with Bolshevik ideas, and whose first object was the destruction of anything that could not be labelled proletarian; and lastly, there were looters and brigands out for plunder. He pleaded that the claims of their suffering friends in Ireland upon their sympathy should come before those of any foreigners in distress.

ACTIONS CONDONED.

In conclusion, the document says that in the present anti-Japanese movement the Chinese Chambers of Commerce, and guilds and other public bodies, as well as the Japanese Relations Society are leading a movement to sever economic relations with Japan, which clearly ignores the friendly relations between the two countries. The fact that the Chinese authorities responsible for the maintenance of peace and order have not taken steps to prevent such illegal acts causes doubt as to their sincerity. Moreover, there are cases where it appears that the Chinese authorities have condoned such illegal acts. Frankly, there is evidence to show that the Chinese authorities are using such acts as parts of their plans and acts of international discourtesy which Japan cannot bear in silence. Therefore, the Chinese Government should be held entirely responsible for the loss and damage sustained by Japanese in China from the anti-Japanese movement. If affairs are left as at present there will be the danger of repetition of the anti-Japanese movements in future.

In view of the general situation and Japan's position in China, this situation can be tolerated no longer and the Chamber of Commerce earnestly requests the Japanese Government to obtain satisfaction for Japanese merchants on the above-mentioned points as speedily as possible.—*Reuters*.

AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

(FROM INDIAN PAPERS.)

PROPOSED TAXATION OF BETTING.

LONDON, June 1st.
The duty on bets might be collected by Government, tickets sold at Customs and Excise Offices and Post Offices, or on returns of tickets to be sold to the bookmaker at a duty value. Thus the tax on betting would be collected automatically, while in the case of credit betting the bookmaker could pay a duty on returns.

The establishment of State totalisators was not contemplated, but a private totalisator would be treated as a betting office.

The present volume of betting was well over £100,000,000 annually, which would yield at least £10,000,000 yearly at a ten per cent. rate duty.

On a resumption of the betting enquiry, Mr. Bigham, Assistant Commissioner of Police, said that London was riddled with street betting. He did not think it possible to prevent ready money betting, but imprisonment for a first offence, which was rarely inflicted, would be adequate. There were 3,274 convictions and fines aggregating £22,711 in 1932, compared with 2,513 and £22,041 respectively in 1931, the increase being due to more betting and not to greater activity by the Police.

Credit bookmakers, with offices in London, numbered 800, and street bookmakers about 950. The latter employed 4,000 agents, against whom uniformed policemen were useless.

Lord Jersey explained the position of the Jockey Club, which officially to recognize betting, but thought it was impossible to prevent betting on the result of races. The Chairman thanked the Jockey Club for permitting members of the Committee to visit Epsom to see how betting was carried on.

EX-SERVICEMEN AT OXFORD.

LONDON, June 1st.
In the House of Commons, a striking feature was the statement of the Minister of Education, who, reviewing the educational position, said there was evidence of the remarkable success of the scheme for higher education ex-Servicemen and added that the results had more than satisfied his highest hopes. No less than 25 per cent. of ex-Servicemen entrants at Oxford and Cambridge had secured first class degrees, and in one of the Colleges, out of 50 ex-Servicemen students, six had gained Fellowships at other Colleges. Grants for the scheme have now ceased.

A BEAUTIFUL SAVAGE.

LONDON, June 1st.
St. George's Church, Gravesend, is at present the scene of excavations, with the object of discovering the remains of the Bel Indian Princess Pocahontas, the original Belle Savage, who is believed to have been buried there 300 years ago.

An American antiquarian has initiated the search, in which antiquarians of the British Museum are participating. The Home Office has sanctioned the disinterment.

The chorus of local indignation is repeated by Lord Curzon, who, in a speech in London, deplored the modern craze for digging up the dead, and described the party as ghouls, including scientists, searching for a skull with black hair.

THIRTY-TWO MILLION MAPS.

THE SURVEY'S WAR OUTPUT.

How a staff of two officers and three N.C.O.'s grew to one of 250 officers and 4,000 other ranks during the war was told by Colonel Sir Charles F. Close at the Manchester Luncheon Club. Sir Charles, for eleven years Director, General of Ordnance Survey, was speaking of the work of his department.

The Ordnance Survey, he said, was always looked upon as available, with all its resources, for a great war, and it had always been kept on a military footing. When war broke out maps of North-eastern France and Belgium, which had been printed at the Survey, were ready. The maps of France were based on the well-known 1 to 80,000 French map of the General Staff—a very poor map indeed, but the maps of Belgium were excellent, and showed Belgium a great deal for its help in the matter. We got their original plans and drawings immediately after the war broke out. The General Staff of all the armies were mistaken in thinking it was going to be a war of manoeuvre, and when the huge armies became practically immobile the use of large-scale maps was inevitable. The change involved an enormous amount of printing.

The work at the front could not have been undertaken without the very close alliance which existed between the surveyor and the soldier, a development that was a little unseen at the beginning. The organization which went out to France in 1914 consisted of a General Staff officer, an officer at the base, and three N.C.O.'s, and at the end of the war 250 officers and 4,000 other ranks. Even so the work could hardly be done with ease. He remembered sending a consignment of maps from Southampton to Havre, where an officer met the consignment officer to "take over." Are you the man with the maps? he asked. "Well, give them to me and I'll put them in my pocket." That consignment, Sir Charles said, weighed two tons. (Laughter.) They turned out 25,000 maps a day at times of pressure, and the total number of maps printed for military purposes was 29 millions. It was necessary to replace some of the men of military age by women, who did the work most admirably. One of the women wrote to say she was not able to come any longer, as she had been unexpectedly married that morning. (Laughter.) On the western front they had severe titles on the maps, the name of a town and a number. In the corner, by which the map was generally known. Some primitive tribes did not limit themselves to such bald statements in their maps. In the Sudan campaign of 1895 a map was captured bearing the inscription: "This is the fort of the infidels, the enemies of God, the liars. 'God curse them' (Laughter.) The Survey was trying to get away from the old official colours, and perhaps they had gone a little too far on the pictorial side, but, personally, he would like to make the outside attractive, because it helped to sell them.

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*Schoer	12,300 tons	10th July
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	First half of August
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	First half of Sept

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	26th July
*Schoer	12,300 tons	Outing at Manila
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	First half of August
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	

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COMPULSORY INSURANCE AT SEA.

A RELATED REFORM.

The question of compulsory insurance for sea travellers is one, *The Observer* says, which has been raised in one form or another on several occasions during the past decade. It would seem now, however, that there is some prospect of the matter being brought within the pale of practical politics. The International Maritime Conference, which will hold its sittings in August next, will consider this question with the view of determining how the matter can be made the subject of an international agreement.

The object of the supporters of the proposal is to ensure that the dependents of a third class passenger or emigrant are not left penniless in case of the voyager losing his life from a peril at sea. Under existing conditions, the relatives of such a traveller are practically without redress in the case of an accident. In the first place, the shipowner usually contracts himself out of all liability by inserting a condition in the contract under which the crew of the vessel transport the passenger. A sample clause of the nature reads as follows:—

Neither the shipowner, nor the passenger, nor the crew are responsible for loss of or injury to, the passenger, or his luggage, or personal effects, or delay on the voyage, arising from steam, latent defects in the steamer, her machinery, gear, or fittings, or from acts of God, King's enemies, perils of the sea or rivers, restraints of princes, rulers and peoples, luxury, or negligence in navigation of the steamer, or of any other vessel.

It will be seen that the exemption from liability is very complete. Supposing, however, that a vessel means the shipowner were found in default, and the resulting disaster were of a serious character, involving the loss of a good many lives, then the sum which would be awarded to the emigrant might be very small because of the limiting of liability of the owner, which, under English law, in the case of life loss, is restricted to £15 per ton of the ship's tonnage.

The case for compulsory insurance is thus a fairly strong one. The opponents of the proposal, however, maintain that it is the passenger's own duty to insure himself, but this view is controverted by the fact that many emigrants, such as those, for example, going from mid-Europe, or the agricultural districts of the British Islands, may have very little knowledge of insurance or how to take out a policy. In such cases, it would undoubtedly be a boon if their passage ticket included insurance from the port of embarkation to the place of disembarkation.

The premium, according to the records of ocean travel, would not be a high one, and it would be a simple matter to include it in the price of the ticket. Some passengers, of course, might prefer to insure themselves for a higher amount than that covered by the policy issued with the ticket. The extra premium they would, of course, pay themselves. The majority of ocean voyagers of the non-emigrant class never think of undertaking a journey without insuring their luggage, and the steamship companies provide them with the requisite facilities.

COTTON CRISIS.

DIVIDED MASTER SPINNERS.

Nearly a thousand members of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations attended a private meeting held in Manchester on May 16th, for the purpose, as appears from the official summary of what took place, of giving a vote of confidence to the General Committee in its management of the common interests of the American Section of the spinning trade at the present time of crisis and acute depression.

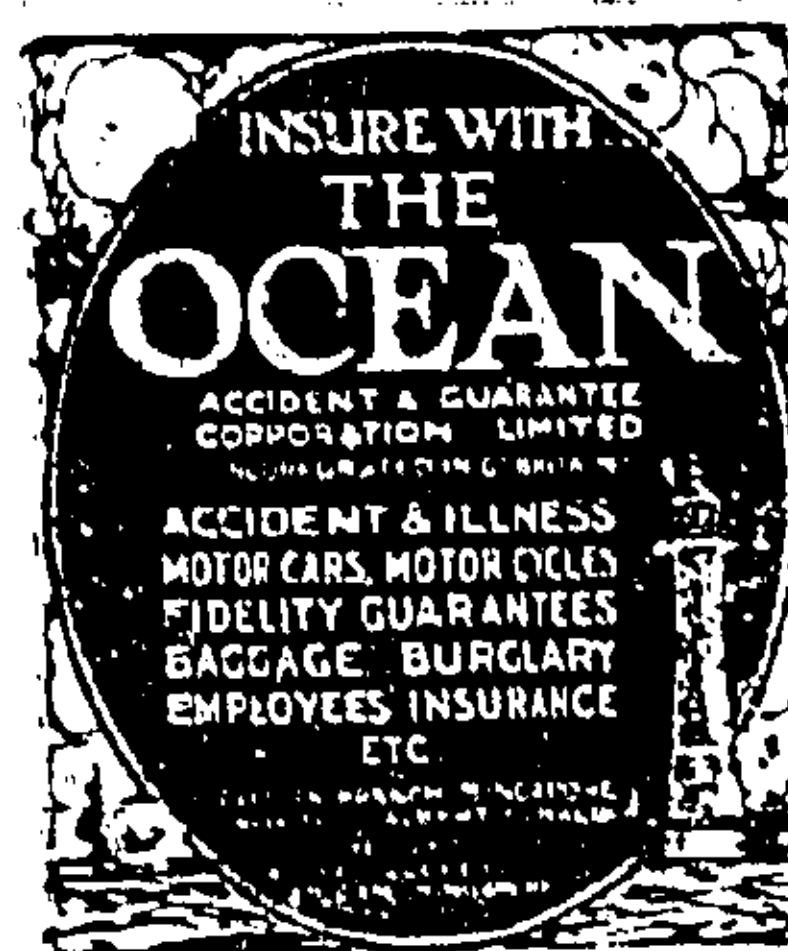
It was common knowledge that the meeting was to be the counterblast to the campaign of the Provisional Emergency Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Macara, whose recently published scheme for stopping current losses in the yarn producing section of the cotton trade involves the setting up of a Board of Control with coercive powers over dissentient producers, to be exercised by the withdrawal of labour from their mills.

Mr. F. Holroyd, President of the Federation, occupied the chair and made an opening speech strenuously defending the policy of the Federation in limiting its efforts to securing voluntary curtailment of production in securing by agreement with the operatives the stabilizing of wages, and in encouraging the supply and discussion of reliable statistics of yarn sales and deliveries.

Mr. F. Mills, President of the Oldham Association of Master Spinners, outlined the Committee's scheme for dealing with the question of basic selling prices for standard counts of American yarn. On his motion, the scheme was adopted and the Committee were requested to work out details before submitting it to members of the Federation with the request to put it into operation in their transactions as from June 1st. The wording of this resolution shows that the Federation is attempting to secure members' acceptance of a scale of prices for yarn below which it will not be disposed of the market.

The meeting adopted unanimously a resolution expressing full approval of the action of the General Committee of the Federation regarding the state of the cotton trade and appealing to all members for continued unanimity.

The upshot of all this may be said to consist in the refusal of the rank-and-file members of the American Section of the spinning trade to believe that heroic measures are necessary to avert threatened disaster. That is the burden of Sir Charles Macara's crusade, and he says he has the bigger concerns, and the bigger men in the trade, with him. There is not much difference between the two parties' diagnoses of the trade situation, but their proposals for the treatment of the patient are very different, and the core of the difference is to be seen in the coercive powers proposed by the Provisional Emergency Committee. Mr. Holroyd declared that if at any time the Federation or any other combination tried to usurp his position as director or controller of his own affairs he would tell them to mind their own business, and would cut his connexion with them if they persisted in trying to coerce him.—*Times*.



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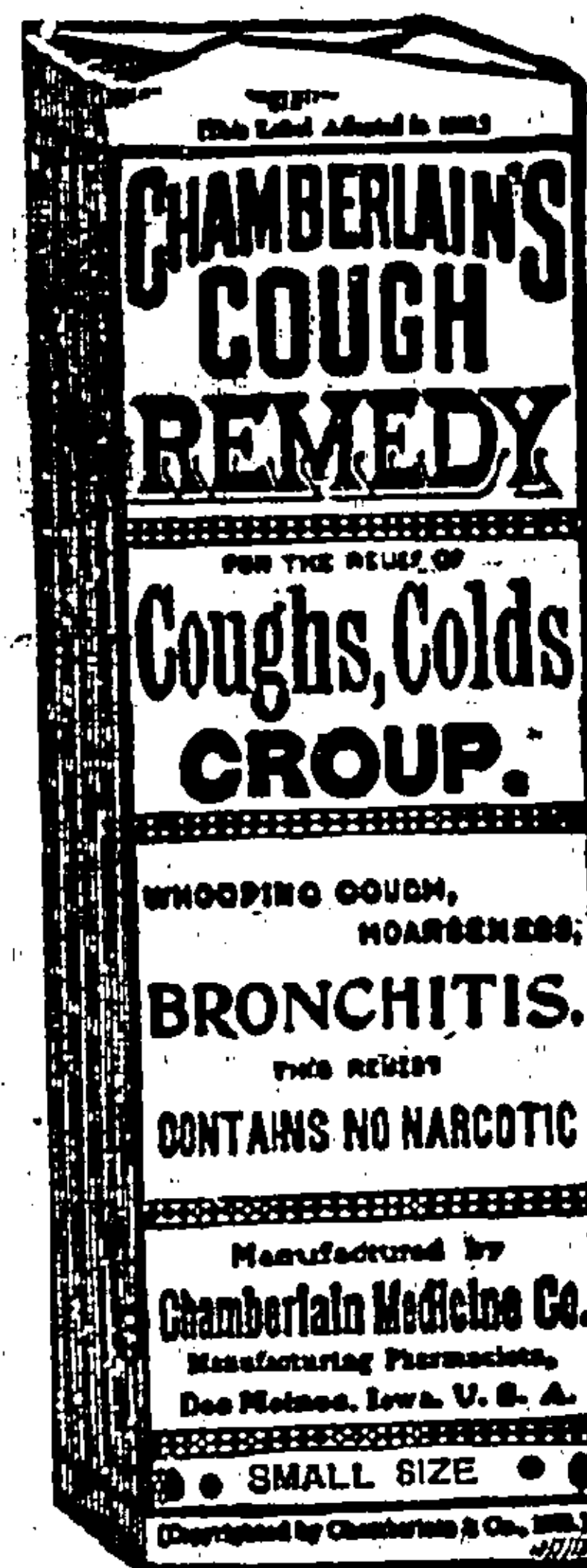
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THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.			
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Friday	22nd June, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Friday	22nd June, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday	22nd June, 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"WOSANG"	Sunday	24th June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YATSIANG"	Sunday	24th June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Tuesday	26th June, Noon
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"OHANGSANG"	Tuesday	26th June, Noon
KOBE via MOI	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday	26th June, 4 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday	27th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Thursday	28th June, Noon
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thursday	28th June, Noon
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Saturday	30th June, Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Sunday	1st July, Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Friday	6th July, Noon
KORE via SHANGHAI	"HOSANG"	Saturday	14th July, Noon

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s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Friday, 22nd June, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	30th June.	"GLENAPP"	1st July.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENBEG"	18th July.	"GLENAPP"	8th August.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENSANDA"	30th July.			
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	13th Aug.			

Movements are subject to change without notice. For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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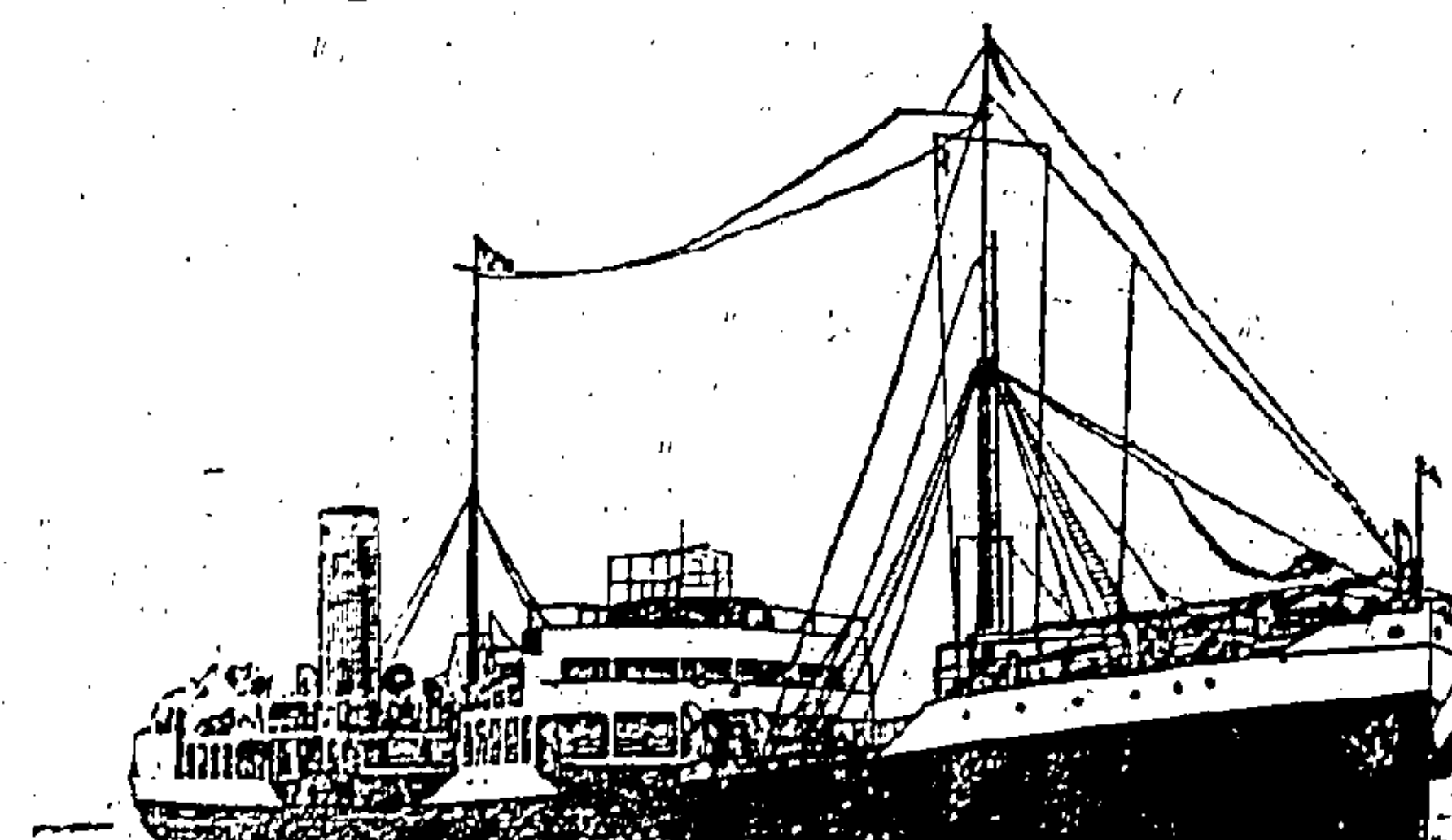
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1. "CITY OF BOSTON" ... 13th July ... Shanghai (Kobe & Yokohama).

HOMEWARDS.1. "CITY OF CORINTH" ... 30th June ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
2. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 17th July ... do.**PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.**

"A" Class Steamers	1st Class £22—2nd Class £12.
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2. "DIOMED"	... via Suez Canal	... 5th July
3. "TELEMACHUS"	... via Suez Canal	... 15th July
4. "LANGTON HALL"	... via Suez Canal	... 25th July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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ANGERS	...	...	25th June
CHILI	...	...	5th July
PORTHOS	18th May	20th June	23rd July
ANGKOR	1st June	3rd July	6th Aug.
ORAMBORD	15th June	17th July	20th Aug.
PAUL LECAT	29th June	31st July	3rd Sept.

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S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DELTA"	5,097	17th June, 11 a.m.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	4,313	25th June	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,341	11th July	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"NAGPORA"	5,283	14th July	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	19th July	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	5,097	25th July	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"SUDAN"	5,097	30th July	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"RHINA"	5,017	5th Aug.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	5,017	12th Aug.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	4,313	19th Aug.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"MACDONALD"	10,312	24th Aug.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	5,097	31st Sept.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,302	5th Oct.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,098	19th Oct.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp

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"JAPAN"	5,052	24th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
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"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne).
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"TORILLA"	5,203	30th June	Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th July	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	3,961	14th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.5. "VICTORIA MARU" ... Saturday, 7th July
Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.6. "NEW YORK MARU" ... Saturday, 14th July
Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.7. "JAPAN MARU" ... Saturday, 7th July
Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.8. "KEELUNG MARU" ... Sunday, 1st July
Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.9. "TAKAO MARU" ... Sunday, 24th June
Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.10. "TAKAO DIRECT" ... Thursday 21st June, 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 21st June, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 24th June, D.L.
WEIHAIWAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"TIENTSIN"	On 24th June, D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"TIENTSIN"	On 24th June, Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 24th June, D.L.
HAIKOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 24th June, D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 24th June, 11 a.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 24th June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 24th June, Noon.
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Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Tientsin and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Canton.

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U.S.S. "West Sequana" ... Due Hongkong 28th June.
Leave Hongkong 28th June.

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U.S.S. "Cadaretta" ... Due Hongkong In port.
Leave Hongkong 24th June.
U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 15th July.
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[22]

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